The New-York Times.

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THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The Latest Dispatch Received by the Cable.

Grand Reception of the Niagara's Men at the Cooper Institute.

Speeches of Cyrus W. Field, Esq, Capt. Hudson and Others.

ACTION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The following dispatch was received before 12 o'clock yesterday:

VALENTIA, (IRELAND,) Wednesday, Aug. 25.

CYRUS W. FIELD, New-York:

I send my warmest congratulations on the success of the Atlantic Telegraph, and God be praised.

SAMUEL GURNEY.

[Mr. GURNEY is the Chairman of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.]

THE LORD MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

TRINITY BAY, N. F., Wednesday, Aug. 25.

C. W. FIELD, New York:

The Lord Mayor's message to Mayor TIEMANN came through the cable at 10:35 o'clock on Monday night, and was sent to New-York as soon as the lines opened on Tuesday forenoon. A. MACKAY.

Great Ceremony at the Cooper Institute in Honor of the Crew of the Niagara—A Festival at the Palace Gardens.

Who built the Pyramids? We do not ask what Board of the Common Council of Thebes or Memphis voted the twenty millions, or fifty millions, or two hundred millions of dollars that went to the quarrying, blasting, shaping and ornamenting the "New-Brunswick stone" of those venerable edifices. And we do not insist on the names of the architects who sent in their plans and estimates. Nor what "jobbing" they indulged in, nor whether Democrats or Republicans did the swindling, or anything connected with their erection. But who built the Pyramids?

Putting the scientific brain that suggested the pyramidal shape out sight, it was the hard-handed work of quarry-delvers, stone-cutters, masons and cement mixers who built them. And as they stand now, after an existence of four or five hundred centuries, are we to ignore the endurance, sleepless fatigue and unrewarded toil of those men, coeval with the Pharaohs, who quarried the blocks of stone, hewed them into shape, and set them so deep down in their foundations that they can only topple down when all sublunary thingsexperience their grand finale!

Not the men whose intellect planned, or whose money wrought the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, but the working crew of the noble *Niagara* received their ovation last night at the Cooper Institute. A Committee of citizens undertook to arrange preliminaries. From the Washington Hotel, in Franklin-square, the procession of marines and sailors started about 6 P. M., passed by the principal newspaper offices, cheering them each in succession, without favor or distinction, the band of the *North Carolina* playing national airs of this country and of England. A model of the *Niagara*, decorated with the flags of all nations and encircled by a coil of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, (which being in the form of a snake, with its tail in its mouth, might be considered an emblem of eternity,) was greeted with loud cheers as it was borne in the procession. A piece of the cable was also carried by Mr. DOWNEY, as a *baton* of office. Then followed forty-three Marines, from the *Niagara*, in "fatigue dress," and two hundred and one Sailors in their "land" or holiday "uniform." The procession passed up Broadway to Eighth-street, and through that street to the Cooper Institute, greeted heartily by our citizens who did not forget that while the brain directs, the hand executes.

At the Cooper Institute, in the Hall of the Union, nearly, or quite, or more, as far as our Reporter's optics can certify, two thousand and some odd hundreds of people had assembled. Vociferous were the cheers when the crew of the *Niagara* entered. Each man that shouted, each woman that waved her handkerchief, felt that huge as was the praise due to the scientific heads, it was the hands of those men which worked the ship, and all honor to them.

Prof. WEBSTER, of the Free Academy, was called to the Chair. Rev. Mr. WALKER offered prayer. Then the Rev. C. J. JONES, of the Seaman's Church—himself an old sailor, and just the man to address an audience of sailors,—made the opening speech. He could not, of course, (no speaker can) express their embarrassment, and presently their joy, on being called, &c., on that occasion. But he spoke excellently when he got through that stereotyped induction;—thanked Providence for the cable—said a chord would for ever vibrate between the Mother Country and our own, and remarked that, "never in his experience before, long as he was a sailor himself, (some ten or twelve years,) did sailors get together and spin an unbroken yarn for six days—lasting from mid-ocean to the shores of Newfoundland. The Hall of the Union, we believe, is fire-proof. It certainly is proof against all shocks of reverberation or concussion, as it did not tremble when the crew of the *Niagara* arose and cheered Mr. JONES.

There was a piano on the platform, and a gentleman sitting down to it, played, while two other gentlemen sang "Columbia, I love thee," and "Watch Ahoy!"

Mr. JOSEPH HOXIE, who was greatly and properly affected by the magnitude of the occasion, was the next speaker. He eulogised the success of the Atlantic Telegraph as the greatest work of all time—told the sailors that they had had a great hand in it—that CYRUS W. FIELD was the modern Moses, who had stretched forth the rod of science over the waters of the Atlantic—had created a way through the channels of the great deep—had prepared a path for the immortal mind to walk through its depths—not slowly, as the children of Israel went, for we Americans were fast men, while they, the Israelites, were old fogies. We went with the speed of lightning, while they, the Israelites, were followers of the old coach road. To the crew of the *Niagara* he would say that, as NAPOLEON the Great, pointing to his chosen soldiers said, "Of these men, while they live, will the world say, behold, that is one of the army of Italy." So of you, my friends, will our countrymen say, wherever you may go, "There is one of the men who laid the Atlantic Telegraph."

The Chairman next announced CYRUS W. FIELD as the next speaker, whereupon the *Niagara's* crew, together with the whole audience, arose and gave such thunderous cheers as men only give when they are in wonderful earnest.

Mr. FIELD said:

Ladies and Gentlemen, and my friends, the crew of the *Niagara*, for I am proud to call you friends: I came not here to-night as one associated with you in the work which you now celebrate, but I came as one of the citizens of New-York, to bid you a hearty welcome. I would call to your remembrance scenes recently passed, and ask you where we were four weeks ago this very night. We were, as you know, at the rendezvous, in mid-ocean, waiting for the arrival of the associated vessels of the Telegraph Fleet. Four short weeks ago to-morrow morning they joined us at that rendezvous; the splice was made, and we have not seen them again. My gallant friends, do you remember where we were three weeks ago this day? We were sailing up Trinity Bay; and may this arm wither, and my tongue refuse its utterance, when I forget your noble conduct. There is no man among you who, if he had been a shareholder, and had invested large sums of money in our Expedition, could have done more than each of you did to accomplish its success. Never can I forget the sight when you dragged the cable on the beach at Trinity Bay. Never can you or I forget that moment when the first spark of electricity came to us from good Old Ireland. Then it was that you meekly uncovered your heads, while your venerable captain knelt and acknowledged that all was due to God. I did not come here to make you a speech, but I will ask, as a personal favor, that when this meeting breaks up you will go to Palace Garden and receive an entertainment which is there provided for you. In the meantime I will read you a dispatch, dated from Ireland as long ago as this forenoon, and received by me almost as late as 12 o'clock at noon, which is rather slow work on their part.

Mr. FIELD then read the dispatch from Mr. SAMUEL GURNEY, which we publish above. He also read a congratulatory dispatch from Mr. PETER COOPER, relative to Mr. GURNEY's dispatch, received from Long Branch.

At the mention of Mr. COOPER's name the crew of the *Niagara* and the entire audience arose and gave three tremendous cheers.

Then equal cheers were given for Mr. FIELD, Capt. HUDSON and JOHN MULLALY.

Then cheers followed for Mr. EVERETT and Mr. WOODHOUSE, the English electrician.

An original sentimental cable song was then sung by a blind lady, and a comic cable song by Mr. COOK.

The Chairman then stated that Mr. JOHN MURPHY, of Water-street, had sent as much Champagne to the Palace Gardens as the crew of the *Niagara* could possibly drink—an announcement which they received with vivacious cheers.

The Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH then made a few remarks, which, as they were calculated to stir up the old feeling of animosity between England and America, by allusions to scenes in the Revolutionary struggle, were not well received by the audience. Immediately he sat down the band struck up "Hail Columbia," and followed with "God save the Queen."

Before the latter air was finished, Captain HUDSON, of the *Niagara*, entered the room, and when he was recognized, he was greeted by nine of the heartiest cheers were ever heard, completely drowning the band. On his reaching the platform he said:

Your President has just asked me to make a speech. Now I suppose you don't expect to get a speech from a sailor. I can talk to these boys, [pointing to the crew of the *Niagara*,] on board my vessel, but I am only here to thank you, from the bottom of my heart, for the noble greeting you have given them. They only deserve it, as we all do, in that we try to do our duty; but it was Providence above that did it all for us. As for the reception you have given me to-night, I was not prepared for it. I am taken all aback, and can only render you my heartfelt thanks as to the manner in which you have treated the sailors of the *Niagara*. Generally the credit is given only to the commanders, while the men are forgotten, but you have generously remembered both.

Captain HUDSON retired amid loud cheers, and the band struck up "Yankee Doodle."

A procession was then formed for the Palace Gardens, at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street. Along the whole line of march, rockets, Roman candles and other fireworks were discharged by enthusiastic citizens. Immediately on arriving at the Garden, the crew and the other invited guests sat down to an ample supper, when such liquors as sailors love—not forgetting Mr. MURPHY's champagne—were liberally provided. It is only necessary to add that, in celebrating the success of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, the participants in this jubilee did "not go home until morning."

Proceedings of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Committee appointed at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on the 19th inst., "to take measures for extending some proper act of respect to Captain HUDSON and the Officers of the United States steamship *Niagara*, and such other measures as may be deemed proper," met yesterday, (Wednesday,) according to adjournment, at the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, corner of William and Cedar streets.

The Committee discussed the matter under consideration, and having added to the number of the gentlemen constituting the Committee, adjourned to meet again on Friday, (to-morrow) at 12 o'clock, at the same place.

The following gentlemen now compose the Committee:

William B. Astor,
Lloyd Aspinwall,
Wm. H. Aspinwall,
Samuel D. Babcock,
Caleb Barstow,
A. Belmont,
James Brown,
George W. Blunt,
Edwin J. Brown,
John H. Brower,
Jas. H. Brundage, Jr.,
Leopold Bierwith,
Hugh W. Camp,
Horace B. Claflin,
Frederick A. Conkling,
Simeon B. Chittenden,
James B. Colgate,
Denning Duer,
W. Butler Duncan,
W. W. De Forrest,
George Folsom,
Benjamin H. Field,
Robert C. Goodhue,
George Griswold, Jr.,
Walter S. Griffiths,
Wilson G. Hunt,
William F. Havemeyer,
Charles A. Heckscher,
George Hall,
Edwin Hoyt,
Abraham S. Hewitt,
Edward Hincken,
John D. Jones,
James Lee,
George W. Lane,
Richard Lathers,
Marshall Lefferts,
A. A. Low,
F. S. Lathrop,
Robert B. Minturn,
James M. Morrison,
E. D. Morgan,
Charles H. Marshall,
Anthony B. Neilson,
J. De Peyster Ogden,
Pelatiah Perit,
John K. Myers,
George T. Olyphant,
Henry E. Pierrepont,
Augustus C. Richards,
George S. Robbins,
John A. Stevens,
James E. Southworth,
Oliver Slate,
Samuel B. Shepherd,
William K. Strong,
Augustus E. Silliman,
T. B. Satterthwaite,
Henry A. Smythe,
Daniel D. Smith,
Henry M. Schieffelin,
James S. T. Stranahan,
Moses Taylor,
Thomas Tileston,
Ellwood Walter,
William Watson,
John D. Wolfe,
Luther B. Wyman.

The Committee are requested to meet at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, corner William and Cedar streets, on Friday, at 12 o'clock.

P. PERIT, Chairman.

J. SMITH HOMANS, Secretary.

Joint Committee on Celebrations.

The twelfth meeting of the Joint Committee on Celebrations took place Wednesday.

Professor OLMSTEAD laid before the Committee a proposal for several banners to be carried in the procession portraying the progress of experimental electricity from 1796 to the present time. Referred to Committee on Programme.

Some printed letters were received from Mr. HENRY O. REILLEY in relation to the present state of telegraphic science. Accepted and referred.

Letters from Mr. HARRINGTON and from Messrs. GILBERT & Co., asking for a position in the procession, were referred.

The *North Carolina* band tendered their services through Commanders WARD and KEARNEY.

It was decided that the dinner be given in the Metropolitan Saloon.

The Workingmen's Associaton and the proprietors of the "Sedgewood Street Sweeping-machines" were referred to the Grand Marshal.

A delegation from the crew of the *Niagara* was received and tendered an invitation to the Committee to meet the same evening at the Cooper Institute. Accepted, with thanks.

Brigadier-General YATES was, by acclamation elected Grand Marshal for the day of celebration.

A full meeting was ordered for the 26th, after which the Committee adjourned.

The Telegraph Holiday.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have remarked with pleasure your endeavors to make the celebration of the Atlantic Cable a general holiday.

Allow me to call your attention to the fact that most of the foreign importers will not close their stores unless the banks do the same, and they in their turn will not do so if the Custom-house remains open. The movement has to begin from the public institutions.

At the same time allow me to ask if there is no way to have a few permanent holidays during the Summer? Many, like myself, fill important positions as head clerks, whose places cannot be easily filled, and who are therefore continually confined to their business during the Summer.

With the strict observance of the Sabbath, a gentleman is thus completely prevented from enjoying the country as long as there are not a few holidays during the Summer.

Suppose that the Telegraph celebration be made into a yearly holiday. Yours, respectfully,

A NON-BELIEVER IN CONSTANT WORK.

BEAVER-STREET, Aug. 25, 1858.

Amherst College.

From the Amherst Express.

The following changes in the Faculty were made by the Corporation, at the recent commencement:

The Rev. JULIUS H. SEELYE was elected to the chair of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy in place of Professor HAVEN, resigned- Mr. SEELYE is a a graduate of Amherst, of the Class of 1849, studied Divinity in Andover and Auburn, traveled some time in Europe, and has been for the last five years a highly successful pastor in Schenectady, N. Y. He has devoted much attention to metaphysical studies, and is the translator of "ICHWEGLEIS' History of Philosophy." His appointment gives high satisfaction. Mr. EDWARD PAYSON CROWELL, was appointed Professor of Latin and modern languages. Mr. C., graduated at Amherst in 1853. Has been employed as teacher in Williston Seminary and as tutor, and last year instructor of Latin in Amherst College. He is an able and elegant Latin scholar, and a thorough and efficient teacher. Mr. WM. L. MONTAGUE, highly popular and successful as a teacher of Latin last year, has been made permanent instructor of Latin and French. Professor TUCKERMAN has been appointed Professor of Botany, in which department he has few if any superiors in this country. He will also give instruction in history as heretofore. Mr. CHARLES H. HITCHCOCK is to give Lectures in Zoology, and be Curator of the Cabinets. Prof. CLARK will henceforth devote his whole attention to Theoretical and Practical Chemistry, with the new Laboratory completely fitted up by Mr. WILLISTON, and with the known abilities and energy of the Professor, the instruction in this department must be of a high character. All these gentlemen have accepted their appointments, and will enter upon their duties at the opening of the term, Sept. 9.

These changes, with the existing corps of Instructors, will put the College into its most efficient working order.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Minister to Venezuela—The Avis Island Claim—The Havana Consulship—Ohio and Illinois Politics, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 25.

Mr. TURPIN, the new Minister to Venezuela, received his complete instructions yesterday, and left for New-York. He will sail immediately for Laguayra.

The Avis Island claim is not settled, as has been reported, and there is no approach to it.

Mr. HELM, appointed Consul at Havana, was urged by Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE for London. There probably will be no change in the London Consulate, before the next meeting of Congress.

A few more Douglas office-holders in Illinois are marked, and will fall in a day or two.

A deputation of Hard-Shells from Ohio is here representing the necessity for turning out more Douglas men there.

The Administration is heartily committed for Judge BREESE, and expects to secure a heavy vote for him. The Illinois clerks in the Departments will return home to vote for him. A.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 25.

The Nebraska public land sales have been postponed for one year.

Major CHARLES J. HELM, of Kentucky, late Consul at St. Thomas, has been appointed Consul-General at Havana. He was an applicant for the Consulship to London.

A change in the Chiefship of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Navy Department, will be made during the coming month. The candidates are Pursers SLAMM, HARRIS and RITTENHOUSE.

An order has been sent from the Navy Department, detaching the officers of the *San Jacinto*, and granting them three months' leave of absence.

Our Washington Correspondence.

GOV. DODGE AND THE SPANISH MISSION—A NEW CONSUL FOR HAVANA—MR. FORSYTH COMING HOME FROM MEXICO—A PAIR OF NEW-YORKERS UP FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1858.

The report that Gen. DODGE was on his way home from the Spanish Court, turns out to be erroneous. The President wishes no vacancy to occur in that mission, and is not yet prepared to select a successor from the mob of well-dressed and smooth-ed spoken gentlemen who lately pressed him for an opportunity to display their talents in that difficult position. The business of an American Minister in Spain, for the next thirty months, will be to acquire Cuba. Competency for that service presupposes a knowledge of Spanish, a degree of nerve and resolution that will not fear to walk Spanish, experience in diplomacy, and a perfect knowledge of the weak points of Spanish character, and of the necessities of the Spanish monarchy. The delay in superceding Mr. DODGE is a proof that the President has not found such a man.

Some care will be taken to discover a man of abilities for the Havana Consulate, for he, too, will have important duties to perform in reference to the admission of the Island into our Confederacy, "upon an equal footing with the original States." The telegraph announced some days since that the President was taking quiet and efficient measures to bring about the union, but the suspicion prevails that the telegraph was mouthing. There is nothing but money which can move the ever-faithful dependency from its allegiance, and of that we are temporarily exceedingly short. The Buchanan Administration will never again see the day when it will dare commit itself to a debt of $150,000,000 for this or any other object.

The obvious anxiety of the London *Times* for the annexation of both Cuba and Mexico to the United States, is to be explained by the impatience of British holders of bonds issued by the Spanish and Mexican Governments to "realize." The principle was settled in the Texas case that the American Government will assume all the public debts of the countries absorbed into the Union. The extension of our dominion over Cuba and Mexico is held by their foreign creditors equivalent to raising their bonds to par.

Cuba is desirable and necessary. It will form one compact Slave State, and only one. It contains less than half a million white inhabitants, and has the same extent of territory as New-York, that is, it would make a state of medium size. By removing the ever-present danger to us of falling into the hands of a great naval power, it will complete our security as a maritime country. As to the command of the Gulf, we have it now. There is hardly one rational objection to the annexation which is not susceptible of a conclusive answer.

Mexico is forbidden fruit. The United States could no more preserve order and liberty and law there than the hybrids who now occupy and fail to rule it. We might maintain there an army of 100,000 men, and we might expend $100,000,000 in the attempt to keep in subjection to a foreign domination a restless and insubordinate race. We could not do it in any event, but by the establishment of principles which would eradicate our liberties at home. We could not do it at all. We must let her alone. The task of her civilization is not for us. It may be the duty of our posterity.

By kind advice, by disinterested assistance, we may guide the weak and erring votary of freedom. We can do nothing through the rapacity of conquest.

Mr. FORSYTH has been sent for in a national ship. It is fortunate that Mr. BUCHANAN has summoned the courage to take this step. His appointment was almost the most disgraceful act of PIERCE's term.

A Pension Agent in Illinois, a Douglas man, was decapitated yesterday. He attended a Douglas meeting, printed the proceedings and eulogised the Senator.

A deputation is said to be here from Ohio, representing the necessity of cutting off heads there in order to intimidate the Douglas faction and reunite the party.

Among the combinations forming for the next canvass, is that of Senators BRIGHT and SLIDELL for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. Which of these distinguished aspirants is to be first, and which last, is not yet definitely settled. Each of them has been nominated for the first place by his particular supporters, but as they are fast friends, and not rivals, the point of precedence will be amicably settled between them. It may be determined by the highest or lowest cut in a full pack, or by the best hand at poker, or by any other short and pleasant expedient congenial to the habits of the two candidates. They are sensible men, and however dearly attached, they know that when two men ride the same horse, one must ride behind. Castor and Pollux, whose affection would have made mortals immortal, traveled in this manner, and not abreast.

Messrs. BRIGHT and SLIDELL are both New-Yorkers. They left their native heath at an early age. The Empire State presented an unfavorable field for the exercise of their peculiar talents, on account of excessive competition. Their special accomplishments consist in their unrivaled powers of management and intrigue. They sought "fresh fields and pastures new" in the South and West. They are both fighting men. SLIDELL fought a duel with STEPHEN PRICE, in which he drew his adversary's claret. Retiring to New-Orleans he married a fortune and became known as a good shot, and for his invincible hands at "brag." As a politician, his skill and boldness defied competition. In 1844 he was the master-spirit of the Placquemines irruption, whereby the down-trodden and oppressed Dutch and Irish, who, by the bigotry of Louisiana laws were precluded from voting in New-Orleans, were enabled, by voting early and often, to turn the State over from CLAY to POLK.

Mr. BRIGHT removed to Indiana, married a Kentucky heiress with droves of niggers, went over the line to fight a political rival, amicably adjusted the dispute, but extinguished the foe by the arrangement, and has been ever since the autocrat of the Indiana Democracy. Solely by his cunning he compassed his last election to the Senate by the action of one branch of the Legislature alone, and against the protest of the other, and by the same means procured the ratification of the outrage by a party majority at Washington. It is the current opinion that no man in public life knows so well as Mr. BRIGHT how to make money out of politics. His speculations connected with the public lands have made him a reputation for scheming equal to JOHN LAW's in his day. Whether two men with such antecedents would not administer the Government better than TAYLOR or PIERCE, without any political experience at all, may be doubted. I confess I think that they would. But the present generation will not see another shake or shuffle like that which brought to the surface POLK, PIERCE and BRECKINRIDGE. A.

SCHELL TRIUMPHANT—MR. COBB BACKS DOWN—NEXT SYRACUSE CONVENTION—NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN DOUGLAS AND THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1858.

It is now certain, and testified by acts more convincing than any words, that, since the return of Mr. BUCHANAN from Bedford and his interview with Collector SCHELL, Mr. Secretary COBB has completely backed down from his opposition to your Collector's appointments, and Mr. SCHELL left here for your City last Friday with a *carte blanche* of absolute control over his own department—to appoint or remove, to promote or cut down—without reference to any officious "consultation" or espionage from any source whatever. This is a literal fact, and it will now rest with Mr. SCHELL himself in the exercise of his untrammeled discretion, either to confirm the charges made by his enemies, or to prove their utter baseless ness and falsehood.

The Schell Party, consisting of EDWIN CROSWELL AARON WARD, G. J. TUCKER, &c., were also successful in having Mr. FONDA, one of the "Original Hards," reappointed to the Troy Post-Office; and also succeeded in carrying through all their other Postmasters of the same Hardshell stripe, against the opposition influence of Messrs. CAGGER, RICHMOND, LUDLOW and the other leading Softs, who take the disappointment badly.

On one point only was there any difference between the Executive and its New-York representative. It is unfortunate that Mr. SCHELL does not look on FERNANDO WOOD from the same stand-point occupied by the President. The latter asserts he has proof positive that WOOD is implicated in the Wise movement; and it is even rumored that should the Dickinson Party, in your State, succeed in obtaining control of the next Syracuse Convention, Mr. WOOD and his associates intend passing resolutions half-laudatory, half-apologetic for Messrs. WISE and DOUGLAS, on which resolutions these "disturbers" are to be restored to good fellowship and standing in the Democratic party. Mr. SCHELL, it is hoped, does not favor this programme; and we have reason to believe that if his influence be used by any artful dodgers to this end, then the fault must lie rather in your Collector's head, than heart, which latter organ I make bold to vouch is firmly in the interests of the present President.

Things begin to clear up a good deal all round, and the clearer they grow the less need you have of hearing from A CAMEO CUTTER.

Affairs in Albany.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF THE CANAL BOARD—SENATORIAL ELECTION.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 25.

Mr. RUGGLES has just succeeded in carrying unanimously through the Canal Board the following measures, which he sustained with much earnestness and force:

Stop-gates to protect the Irondequoit and Holley embankments, and the long levels.

$15,000 further appropriation for strengthening the Erie Basin at Buffalo.

Priority at locks to steamboats, and exemption of their machinery from tolls.

The raising of the bridges, after an animated discussion, was left to the discretion of the Commissioners, to be done as repairs. The cost will not exceed $80,000, and the operation will enable the passage of boats carrying 250 tons, or 2,320 bbls. flour.

The Secretary of State to-day issued an election notice for the election of a Senator in Mr. WADSWORTH'S District, but took no action with respect to Mr. MANDEVILLE'S District.

Affairs in Boston.

YELLOW FEVER ON SHIPBOARD—ARREST FOR FORGERY—THE SHIP JUNIOR MURDERERS, ETC.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 25.

The bark *Cordelia*, Captain COOK, arrived at Quarantine to-day, reports having lost by yellow fever: CYRUS MARTIN, V. P. HORNER, L. D. ELLIS, second mate, and O. and S. CHURCHILL, all of Massachusetts. The brig *Monticello*, from Port-au-Prince, also arrived at Quarantine, had lost two of her crew from fever.

WALTER HAYWOOD, charged with forging bank checks to the amount of $4,000, was arrested and fully committed to-day. He was from Cincinnati. HAYWARD was held in $3,000 for examination on two counts at the Municipal Court. Two orders were found on him, with the name of CLARK, CHENEY & Co., drawing in his favor on CLARK, DODGE & Co., New-York, to the amount of $100.

PHILIP ULMER has been held in the sum of $3,000 as witness in the Dr. BROWN abortion case.

The examination of PLUMMER and other murderers of the officers of the Ship *Junior* was postponed till next Wednesday.

News from Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, Aug. 22.

The Board of Commissioners, constituted by the English bill, have issued a proclamation declaring the proposition rejected by 9,512 majority. The whole vote cast was 13,088. No fraudulent votes were received. A few precincts were rejected on account of informalities.

News from New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 35.

A dispatch from Independence, dated the 21st inst., per U. S. Express to Booneville, says that the Santa Fé mail, with dates to the 2d inst., has arrived.

A private letter received in Santa Fé, intimates that a war with the Navajoe Indians is inevitable, they having determined not to surrender the murderer of Major BROOKS' negro, and had even invited the troops to fight.

Business at Santa Fé was very brisk. The *Gazette* states that nearly $200,000 worth of goods had been sold there within two months.

An abundant rain had fallen throughout New-Mexico, rendering irrigation unnecessary. The crops were in a very fine condition.

News from Utah.

LEAVENWORTH, Sunday, Aug. 22.
Per U. S. Express to Booneville, Aug. 25.

The Utah mail, with dates to July 31, has arrived. The news is uninteresting. The army continues occupied with their preparations for the winter. All was quiet at Salt Lake City. Surgeon WATTS, of the Army, arrived with the mail.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Wednesday, Aug. 25.

The bridge over the crossing on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad has been repaired. Trains passed over it last night, and business over the road is now uninterrupted.

Republican Nominations in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, August 25.

At the Republican Convention held at Augusta, Ill., to-day, JACKSON GRIMSHAW was nominated for Congress, and JOHN TILSON, of Quincy, for State Senator—both for the Fifth District.

Consecration of Dr. Samuel Bowman.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 25.

The Rev. Dr. SAMUEL BOWMAN was consecrated at Christ Church this morning, as Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania. A large number of the congregation of St. James and St. John's Churches, Lancaster, were in attendance. Bishop KEMPER presided. Bishop DELANCEY, of New-York, preached the dedicatory sermon.

The Sewing-Machine Cases.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Aug. 25.

The important sewing-machine cases before Judge INGERSOLL, on the Wilson patents, against the manufacturers of the Atwater and Herron machines, were postponed for argument, four weeks, without a decision upon any point.

Sailing of the Niagara.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 25.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara* sailed from here at noon to-day, with 15 passengers for Halifax and 42 for Liverpool. She took out no specie.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Aug. 25.

The screw-steamship *Montgomery*, of Cromwell's Line, arrived to-day from New-York.

Honor to General Williams, the Hero of Kars.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Aug. 25.

General WILLIAMS was the recipient to-day of a grand ovation, given in his honor. He was accompanied by the Mayor, in a triumphal car, drawn by the young men, who headed a procession composed of the military and fire companies, and an immense throng of citizens. On reaching the terminus of the grand parade an address of welcome was read, which was appropriately and feelingly replied to by Gen. WILLIAMS. Salutes were fired, bells rung, flags displayed, and other demonstrations of delight made. The display was very enthusiastic and highly flattering to the hero of Kars.

A grand levee was held in Temperance Hall, where he received the congratulations of the citizens. He remains a week as the guest of the City, when he leaves for New-Brunswick.

Pittsburg Anti-Tax and American County Conventions.

PITTSBURG, (Pa.,) Wednesday, Aug. 25.

The Anti-Tax and American County Conventions assembled here to-day and made an unsuccessful attempt to fuse.

The Anti-Tax Convention nominated THOMAS WILLIAMS for Congress for the Twenty-second District, and nominated the balance of the Democratic ticket.

The Americans nominated General MOORHEAD, Republican, for Congress, for the Twenty-first District, and appointed a Committee to make a nomination for the Twenty second District. The balance of the ticket nominated is composed partly of the nominees of the late Republican Convention.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Secretary Toucey at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

The Honorable ISAAC TOUCEY, the Secretary of the United States Navy, yesterday paid a visit to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and was received with all the honors due to his rank, as the head of the Naval Department. The hour appointed for receiving him was 10 o'clock, but it was past 11 before he arrived. The commissioned officers from the ships, and all the officers of the Yard, from the venerable Commodore down to the engineers, were dressed in uniform, and a squad of fifty marines were drawn up in line, near the Lyceum, to receive him. As the carriage entered the gate, and drove down the avenue, Commodore KEARNEY, Commander ROOTES, and the other officers, advanced to meet him. The marines presented arms, and the drummers beat a *reveille* Commodore KEARNEY politely welcomed the Secretary, expressing his pleasure to receive a visit from him, and Captain ROOTES introduced the officers who were present. Accompanying the Secretary were two carriages containing several gentlemen as an escort, among whom were the Hon. JOHN KELLY JOHN J. CISCO, Esq, Sub-Treasurer, I. V. FOWLER, the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE and Mayor POWELL. The Hon. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, the Collector of the Port came in his own carriage. The party proceeded to the Commandant's room in the Lyceum, where Captain ROOTES introduced to him a large number of gentlemen, including the boss workmen of the different departments. Captain HUDSON, of the *Niagara*, who was present, received a very cordial greeting from the Secretary, and warm congratulations for the success of the Atlantic Telegraph, in laying which he had borne so honorable a part. When these ceremonies were through with, Mr. TOUCEY announced to the Commodore that he was at his service. The whole party then proceeded to the various work shops, beginning at the machine-shop, and passing through the blacksmiths'-shop, the engine rooms, the spar yard, the blockmakers'-shop, the oakum factory, and several other departments, at all of which the Secretary expressed much satisfaction. At each of the shops he was introduced to the boss workman, who made every effort to explain the operations of their several departments, and each appeared to make a favorable impression upon him as to the perfection in the working of the machinery, and in the management of the different departments of work. The Secretary took a look at the Dry Dock, which had been pumped perfectly dry, exhibiting its massive proportions to great advantage. They then proceeded on board of the *Niagara*, where he was obliged to elbow his way through a large crowd of strangers who were inspecting the vessel. He was introduced to the officers, who explained the working of the paying-out machinery. The party spent about an hour on board, and then visited the frigate *Sabine* which is all ready for sea. After spending a half-hour in conversation with the officers, and in examining the ship, they went on board the steam-frigate *San Jacinto*, which has just arrived from China, where he was introduced to Commander BELL and other officers.

A DAMPER.

The pleasure of this unexpected call on board the *San Jacinto*, was somewhat dampened by a circumstance which could not have escaped the attention of the Secretary and his friends, as well as that of the Collector. Scattered about the decks, and in the cabins, were various small packages which evidently contained articles of Chinese production and manufacture, brought home by the officers as presents for their friends, and for their own personal use; such as a silk shawl or two for wife and sisters, a silk dress, a few ornamental vases, perhaps a quarter chest of choice tea, or a pot of preserved ginger. The packages were addressed to persons in various parts of the country, in many cases to ladies who were supposed to be the personal friends of the officers, for whom they were intended as gifts of friendship. But, alas for the uncertainty of human expectations, there also stood the vigilant Mr. BROWN, one of Mr. HART's inspectors, who is never looking the right way when a little article wants to go over the other side, or out through a gun-port unnoticed. He had every little package with its delicate little address all noted down in his book, and although "it was very much against his feelings," his duty was plain; the little souvenirs of affection must all go to the Naval Store-house, be appraised and pay duties, or go in into the breeches-pocket of Uncle Samuel. Said one of the officers, lugubriously, "We have been sweltering for nearly three years in the hot and insalubrious climate of India, on low pay and hard fare, and it does seem deuced hard we can't bring home a present for a dear friend without being compelled to pay duty upon it which will amount to as much or more than the first cost."

As the Secretary was about to step ashore he was suddenly surrounded by the blue jackets, some two hundred and fifty in number, who, with hats in hand, wished to make a request. One of their number, an intelligent sailor, stepped forward and addressed Mr. TOUCEY, stating that they had been thirty-four months on the cruise, and felt very anxious to be allowed liberty to go ashore until the ship was paid off. "Certainly, certainly," replied the Secretary; "the order shall be given." In an instant the hardy seamen sprang into the rigging, and, by the time Mr. TOUCEY had reached the end of the shore plank, they rent the air with huzzas for the Secretary, who removed his hat and bowed to them in acknowledgment of the compliment.

From here the party proceeded on board the ship *North Carolina* where he was received with an Admiral's salute of 17 guns. The seamen and marines were mustered and presented arms; the officers were introduced, and every effort was made to make this first call a pleasant one to Mr. TOUCEY. He next went on board the steamer *Harriet Lane*, which he inspected with much attention, asking many questions of the officers concerning her fixtures for the expedition to Paraguay. Returning to the Yard he next visited the office of the Civil Engineer, and while there the building was surrounded by the 1,500 workmen in the Yard, who cheered the gentleman who holds their bread and butter in his hands. JOHN KELLY jocosely remarked that he hadn't seen so cheerful a time in the Navy-yard for several months. From this point Mr. TOUCEY proceeded in a barge across to the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, at the dock of PEASE & MURPHY's iron works, where she is receiving her machinery, and after inspecting this vessel he returned to the Metropolitan Hotel, expressing great satisfaction at what he had seen during his first visit to the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

We have received the following notice from Commodore KEARNEY, of the Brooklyn Navy-yard:

NAVAL ORDER—PUBLIC NOTICE.

The United States steam-frigate *Niagara* having arrived and being secured to the wharf in the Yard, Captain HUDSON, of that ship, addressed the undersigned the following note:

U. S. STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA,
NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1858.

SIR: The *Niagara* is now secured to the wharf at the Navy-yard, and I am desirous to give the citizens of New-York and Brooklyn an opportunity of visiting her, and propose to admit them at once; also, land our stores at the same time. May I ask your approval of this course. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, W. L. HUDSON, Captain.

Commodore LAWRENCE KEARNY, Commanding Navy-yard, New-York.

It is therefore ordered that until some further disposal of said ship is directed by the Navy Department, the gate of the Yard will remain open to the public from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., Sundays excepted.

LAWRENCE KEARNEY,
Commandant Navy-yard, New-York.

The Brooklyn Navy-yard was yesterday visited by several thousands of persons to inspect the *Niagara*, the cable, machinery, &c. From an early hour in the forenoon until 6 o'clock P. M., the vessel was full of visitors, who thoroughly inspected her from the big wheel which sticks out over the stern to the tip end of her jib-boom, and from the main deck to the fire room and coal bunkers. The massive and intricate machinery used for paying out the cable was the great object of remark among the visitors, and most of the time appeared to be spent in getting an idea of the manner in which it performed its work so perfectly and in expressions of admiration for the genius that conceived, planned and executed it. The high platform on which the compass was placed to avoid the powerful local attraction of the iron work, remains untouched, with its ladder on which the faithful sentinel went up to con the ship. The dinomometer strain break, with its wheel and chain attachments, and the ingenious arrangements for determining the exact amount of pressure which was upon the cable remains as at the moment when the last fathom of cable ran over it. The same is true of every portion of the ingenious contrivances pertaining to the delivery of the cable. Mr. FOLLENSBEE, the Chief Engineer, and Mr. FARON, the First Assistant—who, by the way, has received his commission as a Chief Engineer, since his arrival—were very attentive to the strangers, explaining the use of each portion of the machinery, and answering the many questions put to them with much politeness. All the other officers who remained on board yesterday also found their hands full in entertaining the crowd of visitors. A lighter was alongside receiving the cable, which a Broadway firm has purchased, in order to cut it up into *souvenirs*. There are sixty miles of it in the coil between decks, and twelve miles in that upon the upper deck, making seventy two miles in all. The price paid for this is £75, or $375 per mile. Cut into pieces four inches in length, it will make one million, one hundred and forty thousand, two hundred and thirty pieces. A considerable portion is to go to colleges and telegraph companies, in the shape of presents, and the balance will be sold as already announced.

PORTSMOUTH, VA.—The *Cyane* went into commission Saturday, 21st. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander—Samuel Lockwood.
Lieutenants—N. C. Bryant, R. B. Loury, G. N. Morris, de Grasse Livingston, A. J. McCartney.
Purser—James D. Murray.
Surgeon—Lewis G. Williams.
Assistant-Surgeon—Chas. E. Lining.
Marine Officer—L. A. N. Baker.
Commander's Clerk—T. W. Upsher.
Boatswain—J. A. Brescoe.
Gunner—N. B. Willet.
Carpenter—Wm. Knight.
Sailmaker—S. H. Boutwell.

Sea and Ship News.

VESSELS AT ASPINWALL AND PANAMA.—A report officially made to the President of the Panama Railroad Company gives the following: "The number of vessels that arrived at Aspinwall from January 1, 1857, to April 1, 1858, was as follows:

Whole number of arrivals, 398; of which there were from the United States 191; all others, 207.

UNITED STATES VESSELS OF WAR.

Frigates	5	Steamers	4
Sloops	7		—
Total			16

English war-vessels, of all kinds, 14; of merchant vessels, United States, 63; British, 33; total, 96

Merchant steamers and vessels of war	126
Merchant sailing vessels, all classes	272
Total	398

The arrivals at Panama from Jan. 1, '57, to March 31, '58, were:

Steamers belonging to the United States	50
Steamers belonging to Great Britain	31
Sailing vessels of the United States	10
All others	90
War vessels of the United States	4
War vessels of Great Britain	8
Others	3–196
Making vessels of all classes in the harbors of Aspinwall and Panama	594

The total of passengers that have crossed the Isthmus from the 1st of January, 1857, to 1st of April, 1858, is 38,077.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from this port, arrived at Liverpool on the forenoon of the 12th inst., and not the 11th, as stated in this morning's editions.

From Key West—Destruction of the Ship Otseanthe.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KEY WEST, Monday, July 26, 1858.

At 2 this morning, the splendid 1,200 ton ship *Otseanthe*, in part loaded with the cargo of the ship *Sultan*, was discovered to be on fire in the main hold. The crew of the U. S. brig *Dolphin*, Captain MAFFITT, were promptly on board, and rendered efficient service. The hatches were battened down, and all the air-ports covered with canvas. At 3, the steamer *Matagorda* towed the *Otseanthe* into Navy Harbor, where she was scuttled in four fathoms water. The *O.* has on board 1,200 bales of cotton and 6,000 sacks of corn, which of course will be a total loss. There is much speculation as to the origin of the fire. The U. S. brig *Dolphin* was to have sailed at 6 A. M., but Captain MAFFITT concluded to remain, with the view of rendering further assistance in the event of its being required.

VESSELS IN PORT.—*Otseanthe*, scuttled; ship *Sultan*, condemned for repairs; bark *Lyra*, condemned as a slaver; brig *Huntress*, condemned as a slaver, and sold to TIFF & Co. for $610; schooners *Julia Main* and *Mystic Valley*; two light-house tenders, under command of Lieut. WESTCOAT, U. S. N.; U. S. brig *Dolphin*, bound on a cruise to the Northern Coast of Cuba.

JULY 27.

Contrary to advice, the Captain of the *Otseanthe* yesterday opened his hatches and attempted to discharge the upper tiers of cotton. As soon as the draught entered her hold, the fire recommenced in that part of the ship, which was not subdued, as she rested on her starboard bilge; and strange to say, no assistance was called for, (though the *Dolphin* remained for that purpose,) or means taken to cant the ship to port, in order to drown that part of the vessel on fire. At 10 A. M. the masts were cut away, and this splendid ship was soon enveloped in flames.

At 2 P. M., this day, Mr. SAILES, the Spanish Consul, was found dead in his bath house. 'Tis presumed that he was taken with a fit while bathing, and in this helpless state was drowned. There was not more than three feet water in the bath house.

At sunset the *Otseanthe* was burnt to the water's edge, her lower masts not even saved. The unexpected destruction of this vessel, under all the circumstances, has naturally engendered much speculation.

The weather is exceedingly hot and sultry, with gathering symptoms of a blow. The hurricane season is at hand, a period of dread in the West Indies, and in those latitudes where it travels in its terrible and destructive career.

Cuba.

HEALTH OF SAGUA LA GRANDE—VESSELS IN PORT—THE U. S. BRIG DOLPHIN—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TOWN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAGUA LA GRANDE, Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1858.

There is no sickness at this place, or in this harbor, of a dangerous type, save that which has been imported from Havana.

The following American vessels are loading with sugars, viz.: Brigs *Scotland*, *Zenith*, *Prudence*, *Young Republic*, (lost her Captain in Havana;) *Anne Wilmington*, (lost her Captain first day after arriving from Havana;) *Castilian*; bark *Saco*.

United States brig *Dolphin*, Captain MAFFITT, arrived this morning. She is ordered to cruise along the north coast of Cuba. The unusual appearance of an American man-of-war among the "Cays," at this particular season of the year, has caused considerable speculation among the faithful subjects of "ISABEL Secundo."

Sagua exports a very large quantity of sugar. The harbor is an excellent one, and, if proper facilities were afforded, sixteen feet could be brought over the bar. Nature has lavished her bounties upon this beautiful Island; art has not been courted for practical developments, nor will it be until the Island is Americanized, as it, no doubt, will be, in the course of time. The weather is very squally, and heavy rain and thunder storms cool the atmosphere, rendering the nights agreeable.

Porto Rico.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

MAYAGUEZ, Saturday, July 31, 1858.

Since my last there has been little or nothing doing in this market, especially for want of produce to operate in, and there does not remain 180 hhds. sugar to conclude the crop. The prices paid for parcels have been at an advance on last quotations, and as high as $5 has been reached for sugars of only second quality, which, however, are now the best in market. The same has been the case at the other ports of the Island, and at Ponce, under date of 29th inst., as high as $5 25 had been paid for prime lots. The reports from the island now reach about 85,000 hhds., and it is thought that the crop will not exceed 95,000 hhds. Molasses remains without alteration, say from $14 to $15. Last freights paid for British Channel, £2 15s.@£3; for United States, 30s @35s. Exchange on London, 490@495: United States, 270 discount. Money scarce all over the island.

A Company has been formed at St. Johns to run a steamer around the island, which was daily looked for at Mayaguez on her first trip. The steamer is a French boat called the *Monte Christo*; it is greatly needed and favorably looked upon by all.

No sickness prevails on the island, and this place is remarkably healthy for the season.

Arrived last night, schooner *J. L. Richardson*, DUFFY, from Newburyport, with provisions, bringing dates to the 10th inst.

Sails in company with this conveyance, the brig *Nuevitos*, NELSON, for Guayanilla, to finish loading molasses for New-Haven.

Left in harbor, British bark *Chapman*, loading for the Channel.

Hon. Isaac L Toucey, Secretary of the Navy, arrived in this City last evening, and is stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

ALBANY.

The Great Binghamton Programme—Plots for the Capture of New-York City—Wood, Tucker and Dickinson in Council—Full Report of the Fusion Meetings held by the "Regulars" and "People's" Committees—Watchmen of the Wigwam Sleeping.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 24 1858.

During a recent visit to New-York I obtained some political information, the importance of which I had no means of judging at the time, but which I have since my return here learned to value as throwing light on the much-rumored "Binghamton Programme" for the ensuing Fall. It shall therefore be laid before your readers, in so far as prudence will allow the same at present to be unfolded.

It will doubtless be in your memory that some two or three weeks since there was a curious "accidental" gathering at the house of Mr. DANIEL S. DICKINSON—the party comprising, amongst others whom I do not care to mention in this connection, Mr. F. WOOD, on behalf of the Forest or "Regular" interest in your City, and Mr. GIDEON J. TUCKER, responsible and authorized to act for Collector SCHELL. The programme then made up extended over nearly all local interests in the State; but it is only with reference to the City of New-York that I wish to speak in the present communication.

The programme devised for your City ran something after this fashion, and was predicated on the concession of strength made to the "Regulars" by Tammany Hall, in the promised nomination of Mr. JOHN KELLY to succeed your present Sheriff. The wedge thus allowed to enter, the Tammany Committee will only have itself to blame, if the Convention—with this compromise before its eyes—refuses to shut out from its councils a body thus locally admitted at home to an equal, or nearly equal, voice in the distribution of patronage.

Having this Kelly-concession as an acknowledgment of strength to work on, Messrs. WOOD, DICKINSON and TUCKER mutually agreed: *First*—That the so-called "*Regular Committee*," of which Mr. GENET is Chairman, should be fused with the so-called "*People's Committee*," of which one STEPHENS or STEVENS is Chairman, and that the united delegation from these two august bodies should suddenly appear in the Syracuse Convention and contest the seats of the delegates properly returned under the Tammany Hall indorsement. To this point, Mr. WOOD for himself, and TUCKER on behalf of Collector SCHELL, gave mutual assurances of aid. *Secondly*—It was proposed that Mr. TUCKER should obtain a Tammany Hall delegation from the Fifth Ward, and receive in addition to this, the indorsements of the "Regulars" and "People's," so that he should appear in the Convention (as JOHN KELLY did last year) occupying the resistless position of "the only Delegate with an uncontested seat," and that he should then follow in KELLY's steps and throw his whole strength—thus acquired—against the deluded children of the Wigwam, and in favor of his associate conspirators. Mr. TUCKER undertook to arrange the Tammany portion of this programme, and Mr. WOOD gave a wink about the "Regulars" and "People's." *Thirdly*—The Convention was to be so packed that the Dickinson men should have its organization and elect a Chairman of their own stripe, who should at once proceed to appoint "the only delegate from New-York who appeared with an uncontested seat" as "*Chairman of the Committee on Contested Seats*,"—an appointment than which nothing could seem fairer, and which would do all for the conspirators that they themselves could ask. On this head Mr. DICKINSON said, "Yea, verily, and thereto I plight thee my troth; for thou art dear to me, FERNANDO, as was David unto Jonathan; yea, and AUGUSTUS and the boy GIDEON, are they not as the children of my own loins?" *Fourthly*—Mr. TUCKER agreed that when he was so appointed "Chairman of the Committee on Contested Seats," he would bring in a lengthy report, tossing Tammany Hall higher than a kite and sustaining the united "Regulars and People's" as the only Simon-Pure representatives of the New-York Democracy. *Lastly*, and for reasons which are too lengthy to be entered upon, it was agreed by WOOD, TUCKER, DICKINSON and all the others present, that no distressing exertions should be made this Fall to secure the success of the State ticket; but that, rather, on the contrary, whatever *could* be done, *should* be done to lose all the Democratic Congressional Districts not held in fee by members of the Dickinson conspiracy. Such a course would seem to give the verdict of New-York against Mr. BUCHANAN, and (it was thought) would aid Mr. DICKINSON with reference to the succession.

The foregoing, hurriedly but faithfully sketched, is the marrow of the Binghamton Programme, of which I knew nothing while in New-York, and was therefore not able at the time to see importance in proceedings so absurd and wretched as those I am now about to record. Taken, however, in connection with this programme, as it has since been explained to me, there will have appeared in your columns for a long time no matters of graver interest, or more complex bearings, than my experience at the two meetings to which I gained admittance through the courtesy of a friend.

Last Tuesday evening I was present at a meeting of some thirty or forty people calling themselves a "People's General Committee," at Mozart Hall, and was then introduced to one STEPHENS or STEVENS, who was represented to be the Chairman. Many members of this Committee I had seen at Albany, and the friend who introduced me gave me the names of some others who made themselves prominent during the evening. Listening attentively, and following one voice at a time, of the many and clamorous speakers who rose and vociferated together, I found that Messrs. Harris, Thomas J. Barr, Baily, Wilson, Mimne, Stephen P. Russell, Gallagher, Hamilton, Parsons, and Daniel Witter, appeared violently advocating the adoption of a report "recommending a consolidation with the General Committee of the Regulars." Listening further, and collecting information under difficulties, I found the basis of the proposed consolidation to be as follows:

1. That all future Nominating Conventions shall consist of such persons as shall be returned on "Certificates of Election" from three Inspectors of Election "duly appointed."

2. That "due appointment" of the Inspectors aforesaid shall be made in the following high-minded and impartial manner: Mr. STEPHENS, or STEVENS, as Chairman of the "People's," shall appoint of his own motion *two* Inspectors in the First Ward, *one* in the Second, *two* in the Third, *one* in the Fourth, *two* in the Fifth, and so on to the Twenty-second, alternately; while Mr. GENET, as Chairman of the "Regulars" shall appoint *one* in the First, *two* in the Second, *one* in the Third, and so on until this ingenious measure is at the full and brimming over.

This delicious little family arrangement seemed to sit uneasily on the stomachs of a member present, who rose and protested, swearing "They shouldn't be sold out;" that this was "Another Forest-trick of FERNANDO'S;" that he "Couldn't keep faith, even when adversity had stripped him of all substantial things to operate with;" that he (FERNANDO) "Was 'all hunk' in Tammany, had been using them for six months, and was now selling them out in consideration of the compromise made with KELLY"—and many other little suggestions, more forcible than elegant, which have since escaped my memory, as, not knowing the Binghamton programme at the time, I could see no drift in this contest about moonshine, and paid little attention.

These insurrectionary protests brought Mr. WM. J. BRISLEY to his feet, who displayed his peculiar accent in vindication of our late municipal chief, stigmatizing all who sustained Tammany Hall and its nominations,—"that of KELLY, which we have extorted," alone excepted,—and swearing a grisly oath that "FERNANDO WOOD is a true man, and will be found with his friends *at the proper time*, though for the present he has to 'play his points' and lie low until the right hour has struck." Mr. STEPHEN P. RUSSELL also came to the rescue, declaring "he was opposed to Tammany Hall;" and Mr. MCMAHON proposed that "a tax of Five Dollars a head should be levied on all present for contingent expenses,—those refusing to pay thereby proving themselves enemies to FERNANDO WOOD and deserving expulsion, which should be at once enforced." Mr. MAC gave weight to his suggestion by chucking up a half-eagle in the air—said coin being one of the first fruits of his late appointment to the Custom-house; but the little Irishman was soon put down by loud requests on all sides to "show his naturalization papers."

The proposal, however, produced a very tempest of wrath and execration Even BRISLEY, for the time, ceased to be an object of anger, and Mr. MILLER was respectfully heard when he moved an amendment of one dollar instead of five as the tribute and proof of loyalty. MCMAHON still stood out for his "V," exhibiting, with much ostentatiousness, the Government half-eagle, aforesaid, between his thumb and finger tip; but RUSSELL having now done all he wanted, proposed a compromise on $2, which was accepted with a sense of relief, and then the original motion for a FUSION was put through with railroad speed, and while more than half those present were still too angry at the first proposed extortion to see the greater move which it had thus been made to cover!

So much for the "People's Committee." And now for my experience with the "Regulars," a meeting of which body I attended on the Thursday evening following this Tuesday with the "People's."

Much to my surprise—not knowing then anything of the Binghamton Programme—I found the same subject of a fusion with the "People's," agitating the august entrails of the "Regular" body! What was much stranger still, it was being discussed by the same disinterested speakers, to wit: THOMAS J. BARR, next Congressman that is not to be in KELLY'S district; Mr. S. P. RUSSELL, candidate against HORACE F. CLARK; HARRIS, late Alderman and Standing Candidate for everything; ORR, timber inspector in the Navy-Yard; WM. WILSON, either of the First or Twentieth Ward, as he may find convenient; MERVINE, candidate for Alderman; PARSONS, publisher of "the *only* Democratic paper in New-York;" DANIEL WITTER, of the Custom-House; ROBT. MCINTYRE, Seventeenth Ward, of the same; MCDERMOTT, Kelley's libacious candidate against ELIJAH PURDY; a big, burly, bearded Irishman, named MCGRATH, also of the Custom-House; RADCLIFFE, of the Custom-House; and in fact, all present seemed a posse of Custom-House officials, under the lead of Messrs. BARR and RUSSELL.

At this meeting poor MCDERMOTT was expelled, but refused to go without the "Buck-Horns" which he had brought back all the way from Cincinnati, in 1856. HIRAM KETCHUM, Jr., was also expelled, because, in the matter of fusion with the "People's," he refused to acquiesce in the scheme of giving Messrs. GENET and STEPHENS, or STEVENS, both under the direct control of FERNANDO WOOD, (who *openly* belongs to Tammany Hall,) the sole power of naming members to all Nominating and other Conventions, without even a *pretence* of reference either to the Committees or to the people! One Mr. LASSING, said to be a cousin of WILLIAM J. BRISLEY, was very active in KETCHUM'S expulsion, who was finally expelled by a vote of 32 to 16, a Mr. MCHALEY being then and there brought in to occupy the rebel's place.

But even this expulsion did not "strike terror" enough to quiet the storm at this proposed transfer of all "People's" and all "Regular's" power to Messrs. GENET and STEPHENS or STEVENS (will any one tell me which?) as trustees for FERNANDO WOOD. In vain did Mr. T. J. BARR fly round the room, addressing each prominent and fractious "sore-head" confidentially, "giving him his, (BARR'S) personal assurance that he (the sore-head) was not one of those particular sore-heads whom this nice little 'Ward-trap' was designed to cheat." In vain, likewise, did Mr. S. P. RUSSELL beg the Chairman (who, like MILTON'S Elephant, sat "wreathing his lithe proboscis") to let up on those fellows"—meaning the sore-heads—and give them some plaster for their scars. BILL MCCONKEY rose, terrible as Ajax in his wrath, swearing he "knew FERNANDO'S style, and that he would bet money—more money than GENET and RUSSELL could shake a stick at together—that the original Report of the Committee in favor of fusion with the People's, on the terms proposed, had been drawn up in FERNANDO'S hand." Messrs. BECK, "Porcupine" and others rose clamorously, and cried "That's so!" Mr. ORR said he was there, "because he was opposed to the present close corporation in control of Tammany Hall; but dominant and tyrannical as he believed that body to be, it had never conceived, even in its secret heart, such a high-handed and flagrant outrage on popular rights as was the proposition before that meeting. Suppose," added ORR, "that Tammany Hall should give IKE FOWLER sole power to appoint Inspectors next month! Would we not denounce this usurpation as tyrannical, and refuse to be bound thereby? and yet this body and the People's Committee are asked to give to another man, of bad political faith and character, what would be scornfully denied to a much better and more trusted man, if proposed by the other side."

The nasal chairman here became convinced that "trouble was a brewing," and suggested to Mr. LASSING the propriety of bringing up the "Ninth Ward Roughs," who had been held in reserve for this contingency. The thing was done in a trice; the vote was put and declared carried, amidst a confusion worse than Babel; and the names of the "Grand Joint Stock People's and Regulars," (when duly arranged, at the corner of Wall-street and Broadway,) will doubtless be published—GENET and STEPHENS or STEVENS indorsing—as the "Representatives of the forty-two thousand Democrats who stood by the Party last Fall in *opposition* to Tammany Hall," while the man who really explodes these outside bomb-shells is still allowed to be one of the regular organization, wherein he makes such disastrous compromises as we find in the acceptance of JOHN KELLY as candidate of the *quasi* "Regulars!"

Read the Binghamton programme first; my personal experiences after that. Shake up the two together, and believe me you will find as nice a precipitate of villainy at the bottom of these two vials thus mixed in your journalistic cauldron, as ever any honest man refused to touch with a forty-foot spoon, or basting-ladle. Apologizing for the unavoidable length of this letter, which you must forgive, as it is the first time I have troubled you in this way, I am Yours, TELEGRAM.

Lieutenant-Governor Selden a Candidate—The Republican Convention and Mr. Ward—The Fusion Movement, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 23, 1858.

It is asserted, on what authority I will not undertake to say, though I am inclined to lend a degree of credence at least, that Lieutenant-Governor SELDEN has so far reconsidered his purpose as to consent to become, in the hands of his friends—a candidate for Governor in the ensuing Republican Convention. He is known to be the favorite of the Radical element in the Republican organization, (I believe that is the term,) who were greatly discomfited by his letter of declination some time since,—a letter and a step, it should be remarked, forced upon him by the imprudent, untimely and every way indiscreet nomination of Governor SELDEN by his own local paper at Brockport. The circumstances attending this bringing out of his name for Governor, which would otherwise have been wholly insignificant, were highly embarrassing to him, and silence on his part would, at least, have caused him to appear as privy to the movement. Perhaps it was not the wisest thing he could have done to take so formal notice as he did of the circumstances, and withdraw his name altogether from the canvass. True, he was not a candidate, and could scarcely think of the matter approvingly in any light; yet circumstances might arise that would render the use of his name by his friends so desirable, if not so necessary, as to silence all objections from him. It is now claimed, as I understand, that precisely these circumstances have arisen, and that Mr. SELDEN is disposed to yield his acquiescence. When Lieutenant-Governor SELDEN published his letter of declination, it will be recollected that Mr. WEED, of the *Evening Journal*, took occasion to express his deep regret for his withdrawal, for the reason that of all other men he was Mr. WEED'S choice, he having approached Lieutenant-Governor S. early in the Session on the subject. The clear and seemingly only interpretation to be placed upon Mr. WEED'S language at the time was that, whenever Mr. SELDEN was a candidate, he was for him. If the Lieutenant-Governor has reconsidered his purpose, and is a candidate, is Mr. WEED for him now? Or has he, acting under the declension of Mr. S., so arranged the canvass and committed himself as to prevent him from going for the Lieutenant-Governor's nomination?

It is said that Mr. WEED intends to go into the Convention as a delegate—the first time in many years, if not in all his life. So much has been said about his influencing Conventions on the outside, that he has probably made up his mind to be on the inside this time, and with as good a right as anybody. It is well understood that, if Mr. WEED concludes to elect himself delegate, Mr. H. H. VAN DYCK will ask to go as his colleague, and will not expect to be denied, either. I will not undertake to infer that there exists the most amiable spirit in all this. With Mr. GREELEY, Mr. VAN DYCK, Mr. WELSH, and a few others of the same sort, with well-known loves, as delegates in the Convention, a state of things could be imagined not so entirely harmonious in case Mr. WEED or anybody else undertook to carry a high hand.

The prospect of a union with the Republicans and Americans cannot be said to be growing; but quite the reverse. So far, no name has been proposed by the Republicans for Governor for whom the Americans would be likely to go in a body, or in numbers sufficiently considerable to effect an election. The list of candidates, so far as I am informed, embraces Governor KING, E. B. MORGAN, JAMES M. COOK, GEO. W. PATTERSON, Lieutenant-Governor SELDEN, R. H. VAN VALKENBURGH, Judge JAMES, and perhaps others who have escaped my recollection for the moment. Now, these are all highly respectable gentlemen, and either one of them would doubtless make a satisfactory candidate for the Republicans. But is it proposed to do anything to secure the American vote? Is the Republican Convention going to proceed to make nominations, and when they have completed their task, and reaffirmed the Fremont Platform, turn around to the Americans and say: "Gentlemen, there is the ticket for you?" And is it expected the Americans will thereupon adopt that ticket and platform, and give success to a set of nominations and principles that would inevitably go down without American support? It seems to me that the time has come when it is proper to ask. Do the leaders of the Opposition forces—do the Republican leaders, want to rescue the State from the hands of the Democracy, and enter a verdict of condemnation against the National Administration? Can this be accomplished short of a thorough union? No sane man believes it for a moment. Why, then, not give up the strife about who shall be the Republican candidate, and proceed honestly and at once to find out who will make a good union candidate? Doubtless there are several gentlemen within the borders of the State who would unite a majority of the electors of the State on principles to which they could consistently subscribe.

The question is asked—Will the Temperance men vote for GERRIT SMITH? Not if either of the other parties nominates a candidate at all supportable on the Prohibitory question. I believe that of all the names included on the list given above, that of Judge JAMES is the only one they would support. I infer that if no other candidate is up who is sound on the Prohibitory question, the great body of Temperance men will support Mr. SMITH It would seem that that gentleman will need strength from that or some other quarter, if he intends to follow up his assaults on our School system as he did at Oswego, that is, if he expects to get any votes at all. What few supporters Mr. SMITH set out with, it seems to me must, after the declaration reported to have been made in his Oswego speech, have become disgusted with their candidate. The idea of breaking up our free-school system, and adopting the views of the Roman Catholic Church on the subject of education, is a little too radical, to say nothing of Mr. SMITH'S views generally, concerning the rights and duties of man under the constitution and laws of the country.

As I intimated would be the case, the Hards, and particularly Secretary TUCKER, have experienced a mortifying reverse in the defeat of his Deputy, Mr. MORTON, for State Delegate, in the third district of Oneida County. Mr. M. made no doubts of his ability to go to the Convention in spite of all the Softs there or elsewhere. He has been weeks about it and bragged a good deal. The result has shorn him considerably of his dimensions, and afforded proof that he has no peculiar qualifications for great things.

Delegates to the American State Council, which meets to-morrow, begin to arrive, and the prospect now is that the attendance will be at least moderately fair in numbers, and rather more than usually strong in the character and influence of the delegates. The current against union, under present circumstances, is well defined, not to say strong and deep. The attitude of the Republican leaders and Press generally towards them, seems to have produced anything but amicable feeling among Americans. It might have been otherwise.

RODERICK.

WASHINGTON.

Proposed Coalition of Republicans and Americans in New-York—Importance of the Movement—Conversion of Horace Greeley—Moderation of Both Sides—Mr. Headley's Pledges—Westbrook Traced to its Source—It will be Dammed—Crevasse in the Democratic Party—The Kansas Question.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 23, 1858.

The prospective union between the Republicans and the Americans in New-York gives a new aspect to the contest of parties at the North. From the sentiments advanced by the speakers and the resolutions adopted at the Ulster County meeting, it appeared that the proposed *bases* of union are:

1. The Americans will urge and support the admission of Kansas as a Free State, without regard to the restrictions of the English bill.

2. They will oppose the establishment of Slavery in the Territories.

3. The Republicans will coöperate with the Americans in procuring the enactment of Registry laws for the protection of the ballot-box against fraud, and will aid the Americans in excluding foreigners from the polls until one year after naturalization.

4. They will not insist upon the exclusion of new Slave States from the Union simply because of the existence of Slavery within their limits.

These provisions may be called the preliminaries to a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive. The last item in the list of terms was suggested to the meeting by the Hon. HORACE GREELEY, a chief of the Mountain on the Republican side Coming from him, the magnitude of the proposed concession is much greater than if offered by any man of less extreme views.

Mr. GREELEY even went so far as to censure the resistance to the admission of Missouri upon the ground that she had established Slavery. This plank in the platform of the coalition, however, was just suggested by Mr. CORWIN, in his speech to the electors of his Congressional District in Ohio.

Mr. GREELEY also said that there was no use in opposing the Democratic pretension that the people in a Territory have no right to prohibit the introduction of Slavery. The dogma that the Territories are open to the incursions of Slavery until they are formed into States, he considered established by the opinions of the Supreme Court and the resolutions of the Cincinnati platform. This is going further "in subserviency to the Slave power" than the Americans of the North have ever gone in profession, whatever they may have done in practice. In fact, a Gerrit Smith man might from this speech have pronounced HORACE a Pro-Slavery Locofoco.

Mr. HEADLEY, one of the principal actors in the "Love feast," is a gentleman of influence and position among the Americans. He was, no doubt, authorized to proffer the pledges which he gave.

Mr. WESTBROOK, who appeared as a penitent Democrat, and a renegade Nebraskaite, represented the Ulster and Greene District in 1854, and was a zealous supporter of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He now explains and apologizes by saying that he took that course as an advocate of Squatter Sovereignty. This is simply an untruth. Mr. WESTBROOK is a mere rustic rivulet, simple and shallow, but he was not such a simpleton as to believe there was any "Squatter Sovereignty" or "self-government" in the measure. He knew that that falsehood was only the fur which covered the tiger's claws. He voted for the Nebraska bill because he hoped to be paid for it by the District-Attorneyship of New-York, for which he was a strenuous and importunate applicant. Still, it is very encouraging to see him coming over, because it indicates a crevasse from the main stream of the Democracy. The little brooks always flow towards the big streams? Separately considered this individual brook will be dammed up and be compelled to turn other wheels than its owner's, or it will be suffered to flow on in its individuality, and be lost in the sands. In brief, WESTBROOK is up for Congress again, but will not gain the nomination.

From several circumstances, the inference is warranted that the coalition arranged in New-York has been negotiated for a wider meridian. It is probably designed to comprise all the Free States, and if fully carried out must lead to the most important results; for at the last decisive trial of strength between parties, the Democracy was in a meagre minority throughout the North as against both its adversaries. A union of "hearts and hands" on this basis would beyond question annihilate the Administration in the North, and might deprive it of control in the House of Representatives. Outside of the great cities not a Democrat could be elected over the coalition candidates.

In respect to the admission of Slave States, it is probable that the Republicans could not in any event preserve a united front. Practically, no State in which Slavery had fairly, peacefully, and legally been adopted by the people, could be kept out of the Union, because of that institution. No party could stand upon that issue. The Democracy are about to try the experiment of excluding a Free State for rejecting Slavery, but they will put it upon the ground of insufficient population. The falsity of the pretence is apparent to the country, and the party setting it up would be speedily vanquished, if not favored by other circumstances. In the case of Kansas, the issue will really never come to trial. Before Kansas will make application with a Constitution regularly adopted, she will have the requisite population under the rule of the representative ratio.

There is now in Kansas the complete machinery of a State Government, ready to be put in operation whenever the State shall be admitted. The Leavenworth Constitution was adopted by a popular vote on the third Tuesday in May, and at the same time a Governor, Legislature, and representative in Congress was elected. There was a technical flaw in these proceedings, under which the Executive party here deny their validity. Gov. DENVER contended that the act calling the Convention was passed an hour or two too late, so that he was, by that space of time, debarred of the three days allowed him for considering the bill, with a view to signing or vetoing it. The Legislature, of course, overrode the paltry equivocation, and repassed the bill, as if he had vetoed it, by a unanimous vote. The Constitution provides that this Government shall go into operation upon the admission of the State. The question which will now agitate the Territory is, whether the vote upon the English bill supercedes the vote ratifying the Leavenworth Constitution. The majority will probably decide in the affirmative.

Judge CONWAY, the President of the last Constitutional Convention, and a very able man, maintains that Kansas is now a State, and that having adopted her Constitution, she is not dependent upon the action of Congress, but may now assume all the attributes of her sovereignty, and set her State Government in motion. AQUIDAY.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Movements of the Boston Democrats—Change in the Time of the Republican Convention—Maine Affairs—Decline of Boston Population—Increase of Deaths—The New Post-Office—Changes of Streets—The Season, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 23, 1858.

The Democrats of Boston have taken the initiative, by making the first movement in the Congressional campaign—the only campaign that we have. They have called their District Convention in No. 5, now represented by Mr. BURLINGAME, who was chosen by only 69 majority in the Fremont contest. Their day is the 15th of September, and, I suppose the person then and there to be nominated will be the first in the field. From some cause or other the Democrats are under the impression that they are about to carry both Boston Districts; and, though their chances in the Fourth should seem to be decidedly the best, judging from last year's figures, they have more confidence in No. 5 going for them. This did not seem so unreasonable six weeks ago, when the Democrats were engaged in rubbing the Know-Nothings down the back, and telling them what "pretty pussies" they were—the K. N s winking and blinking as if they liked the fun; but now it is unreasonable, seeing that the K. Ns., like HARRY SMITH, at Perth, mean to fight for their own hand, and not for the gallant cateran known as Democracy. The figures do not warrant any hope on the side of the Democrats—who were third in the District in '57—if there is to be a triangular fight. The K. Ns. were then 160 ahead of the Republicans, and the latter were 798 ahead of the Democrats. The fight, therefore, supposing there should be three candidates, would be between the K. Ns. and the Republicans, and all that the Democrats could do would be to give the victory to the former, if they should like their candidate the best. It is positive impudence on their part to suppose that a party which was 958 votes ahead of them a year ago, will now become their servants, especially as half the Democratic voters are Catholic Irishmen, the especial and pet abhorrence of the Know-Nothings. The spirits of GUIDO FAUX and TITUS OATES would form a coalition to forbid any such union as that. If the K. Ns. have a proper degree of pluck, the fight will be between them and the Republicans, and the Democrats may elect which of the two schools of gladiators shall be victorious.

Who is to receive the Democratic nomination, I am sure I do not know. Some one has named Mr. LUNT, one of the editors of the *Courier*; but though he has talent, he is so stiff an ultra of the conservative determination, that he'll hardly answer. Then he's amazingly unpopular, never was man more so. As the Irishman paid "attention" to sleep, and so secured an uncommon supply of a very sound article, so must your brother LUNT labor assiduously and industriously to make himself unacceptable to men, or he could not be so very unpopular. Then he has just said that the Democratic Party, notwithstanding its devotion to Slavery, has "only a semblance of nationality," an assertion which the Banks papers take a pleasure in parading. when alluding to the proposition to nominate him as a Democrat. The remark has the virtue of being easily quotable and difficult to explain, like Mr. MARCY'S aphoristic saying about the spoils, and Mr. LUNT is not likely to hear the last of it soon. It may answer as an offset to Governor BANKS' "let-the-Union-slide" remark, which has been turned to such useless account by the "Nationals." But it will never do to have in nomination a gentleman who speaks so rashly of Democracy. Colonel HEARD has also been named as the Democratic candidate, and I do not think the party could do better than to put him up. If any Democrat can be elected, he is the man. He is a high-toned, liberal-minded, well-informed merchant, and a thorough gentleman. There is not a man in the present delegation who can be called his equal in all the essential requisites of a good representative, and it is difficult to oppose so excellent and capable a man, even if you do not like his politics. I have, though it is many years since I cast a Democratic vote, pretty much made up my mind to vote for him, and if I do so I shall justify myself by quoting the example of Governor BANKS, who has whole boards of Commissioners composed of Hunkers, and who has just conferred a high office on Mr. HAVEN, who is as thorough a Democrat as Colonel HEARD, and not half so able a man. As the revival of the African Slave-trade and the extension of Slavery are not likely to be advanced by the Democratic banker's appointment, I am disposed to believe the Democratic merchant's election would be equally harmless to "free labor." There are others who are of the same opinion; and I am convinced that the Colonel would get very many votes that would be thrown against any other Democrat who should be nominated. He would "double up" Mr. HARPER, should the fight be between them, with perfect ease, the latter being far less reliable on the Slavery question than any respectable Democrat, and caring no more for "free labor" in America than he cares for free trade in slave girls between Trebizond and Circassia, but it must be a hard thing for any Democrat to succeed in No. 5, unless the Republicans shall play the Democratic game, or the Know-Nothings have gone over to the "National" party. The K. Ns., by the way, are reported to be about to nominate GARDNER. *That* would be a lift for BURLINGAME, indeed.

The Americo-Republican State Convention is to meet on the 7th, not the 9th, of September, as there is to be a firemen's parade on the latter day at Worcester, and Gov. BANKS is a fireman, and would not be so unwise as to allow any of his followers to do an unpopular thing. There is not sufficient elbow-room in Worcester, it seems, to allow of two popular meetings there on the same day. I am not aware that there is any contemplation of change in the Banks State ticket. All the present officers will probably be nominated without serious opposition. As there is not a man of even third-rate talent among them, (always excepting Attorney-General PHILLIPS, who is first-rate, and the Governor himself,) this nomination will be all the more easily made by the delegates of a party that delights in the promotion of mediocrity, and which abhors talent. There are some reports that an attempt will be made to haul the Governor over the coals for making so many Hunker, Pro-Slavery appointments; but the advocates of "free speech" will soon choke off any attempt of that kind, and illustrate the principle and practice of "free soil," by soiling freely those who shall commit the crime against majesty, as it was called by the Roman law.

They are having a lively time in Maine, in the matter of making nominations for Congress. In the Portland district, the Republicans all but nominated a gentleman, he wanting but a vote or two of the requisite number, when they dropped him as suddenly as if he had been suspected of favoring Lecomptonism, and gave the nomination to another gentleman, who had previously received but a vote or two. This was making the first last, and the last first, after a disagreeable fashion, and has caused a degree of heart-burning that defies all the power that there is in political magnesia to cure at present; but I think the trouble will disappear before election day, three weeks hence. There is growling and grumbling in some others of the districts, but the Democracy will not make much out of these family jars. It is the opinion of men who know Maine well that the only district in which the Democracy have any chance to succeed is the 6th, and there they have to fight for all they may get. The nominations have been made in most of the districts, and I think I may safely say that the candidates are capable of making their own speeches and writing their own letters of acceptance, and do not carry their brains in their purses. Nay, they can do more, and help Massachusetts imbecility, for it is matter of gratulation that the Maine election will be over on the 13th Sept., and thus afford time to PITT FESSENDEN to write a speech for TIM DAVIS before the meeting of the Republican Convention in No. 6. Mr. FESSENDEN understands New England matters, and is in an especial manner acquainted with the fisheries, and has talent enough for anything.

It turns out that we have as little to boast of as our neighbors in the item of population, the hard times having kept that down in Boston after a fashion that would be most satisfactory to Mr. MALTHUS, if he could only hear of it. The report of the assessors shows a decrease of 574 polls in one year, that is, of persons, not including paupers, of 20 years and upwards. Last year the number was 33,162, while now it is 32,588. The population is now estimated at 162,940, which is only 2,450 more than it was in 1855. My impression is that it is more, because the estimate is made on the basis of five persons to every poll, which is hardly large enough. If correct, and the estimate be justly made, we have lost about 3,000 people in a twelvemonth, as the population must have been 165,810 in 1857. In five wards there has been an increase of polls, and a decrease in seven wards.

Secretary TOUCEY has been here, and made a dashing visit to the Charlestown Navy Yard on the 18th, and to the Portsmouth Navy Yard on Thursday. He made the most of the little time he had, and was enabled to dispose of it usefully by the aid of railway trains, which took him to and from Portsmouth at the rate of more than 30 miles per hour. He made a very favorable impression.

We had 95 deaths last week, which is another step in that steady increase of "death's doings" that I have had to note for some time past; yet it is not a large number for the season. What is remarkable is, that the number of females who died was greater by eleven than the number of males, an incident of rare occurrence here. Two-thirds of the deceased were of 10 years and under, and all but two of these were not above five years; 36 were under 12 months. What frantic grief is announced by the mere mention of these dry figures. Cholera infantum caused 30 deaths. It is curious that but two persons died of dysentery, and but one person of diarrhœa, diseases supposed to be peculiarly fatal at the close of Summer. One person died of old age. The victims were mostly foreigners, or the children of foreigners, only 22 being of American parentage, which is also the identical number of those who were born out of the United States. The remaining 51 were born here, but had foreign parents. There is but one colored man in the dark list.

We are to have a State Temperance Convention in Boston on the 14th September. It is expected that the members will inquire into the startling scientific fact that champagne, taken out of the Boston Custom-House, turns into Newark cider on passing into the hands of the State Agent for the universal dissemination of cocktails, It concerns temperance men especially to have the phenomenon accounted for on reasonable principles.

The new Post-Office building, on Summer street, is expected to be ready at the close of the year. The opposition to the removal, once so loud, has died away, not because the public is any better satisfied with the change than it was, but because it can't help itself. Public opinion has been as much regarded in this instance, as would be the public opinion of New-Orleans in England on Slavery.

There are but three buildings from the crossing of Hawley to Federal-street, in Franklin-street, that have not been torn down, or are not in course of demolition, to make room for new buildings that are to be used for business purposes. That part of Boston is so much changed, that if a person who left the place two or three years ago were to be suddenly set down in it, he would have to inquire where he was. The removal of the Post-Office will have the tendency to make the change still more complete in that quarter.

Coal is very abundant with us; upward of 20,000 tons arrived one day last week, and on other days the arrivals must have been nearly as large. The stock on hand at the commencement of the season was very large. Dealers grumble, and say they make nothing, which shows them to be men of practical benevolence, for they are glad enough to get "orders."

The Commissioners examined the Bank of Mutual Redemption on Saturday, and found its capital to consist of $502,500 in specie. It goes into immediate operation, and though it has not been admitted into the Clearing House, that is a matter of no importance. You may look out for financial squalls from here, and squalling, too, ere long.

The National Theatre will open this evening, under the management of Messrs. PILGRIM & MORAN, and with MAGGIE MITCHELL in the "French Spy." The company is said to be good. The Howard has been closed again, the Kavistowski Children not paying, or not causing others to pay.

The sailors who committed murder on board the ship *Junior*, arrived here on Saturday, and are now in jail, and, so plain is the case against them that they are bad as dead men. They are all young fellows, but one, who is only 40—the united ages of the eight being but 202 years. HERBERT, the youngest, and according to some accounts the very worst of the lot, is but 18. He belongs to Newark, N. J. The next youngest, CARTHA, 20, is of Albany. There is but one Yankee, PLUMMER, of Providence, among them, he being the leader. JACOB WRIGHT is of New-York City; SAMPSON belongs to Buffalo; BROOKS to Utica; CONNELL to New-York City, and STANLEY to Pennfield, N. J. These, however, may be all "pursers' names" and designations. They are a fine-looking set of men "as ever scuttled ships or cut a throat." Why is it that your "pretty men," as the Scotch call them, are so apt to disregard the law, and to render it necessary that they should "ride the horse foaled of an acorn." Ugly fellows know better than to set their faces against "the world and the world's law." We have not had a multitudinous hanging for years, and the United States laws admit of open execution. I believe the last "batch" of pirates here disposed of by Mr. SUSPERCOL, were those Spaniards who were convicted of piracy in the case of the *Mexican*, of Salem, about a quarter of a century ago.

The *Roanoke*, with Commodore MCINTOSH's flag, lies in the stream, ready for the African station. The *Colorado* is to be made good for something now; and if you'll send the *Niagara* on here, we'll see what we can do for her. The *Wabash* can then be overhauled, and by that time the *Minnesota* will be home from China, and ready for us to "fix."

The weather is clear but cold,—that is, clear as clouds of dust will permit it to be, the wind blowing the first cousin to a hurricane, and as there hasn't been any rain for three or four days, naturally the earth is parched as the pulse of the three pious Hebrews would have been if they had taken their rations with them into the fiery furnace. I should say we are about to have a heavy storm "about these days," as in former years.

THYME.

Railroad Investments.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The whole tenor of all unbiased and sensible talk on this subject for many months, is suggestive of weighty and painful thoughts. Think of its being taken as a conceded thing that the capital stock of these investments is a lost sum to its enterprising and trustful investors! Think of the horrible injustice or error presupposed somewhere by such a state of things—then ask yourself whether it is injustice or error, (I should rather say, whether it is *injustice*, deliberate or unintentional,) and when that is decided, ask where the fatal anomaly lies and how it can be put an end to.

A very simple statement of the case will show that it is a public financial crime to take this money from its owners. It is *always* unjust for a man to alienate value without a return, unless he does so in such a way that no other party *receives* the amount that *he* has parted with. If my horse strays, I may follow and claim him from whomsoever may have picked him up. Then if I tie him so that he hangs himself, I can only pocket the loss—and the value of his skin and bones.

Now have these generous and praiseworthy originators of our railroad system lost their horse, or have they strangled him? To a cursory observer, it may seem that they have done the latter, and that the sooner they sell his skin and bones, the more they will bring. The present thought of most men who think on the subject is, probably, that the poor sick horse has been loaded with bonds till his circulation has stopped—that the builders of railroads have borrowed so much money, at such rates of interest that the earnings can never pay it—that they must now abide the penalty of their mistakes, in the sinking of their money. Another party will tell you that it is not money on bonds, or at least not that alone, but that the roads have cost too much—that they have been made too straight and too level, at the expense of too high fillings and too deep cuts; that the iron and the equipment are both too heavy; that the roads, in short, should have been built cheaper and run enough slower to correspond.

Now I agree almost unqualifiedly with both these classes of gentlemen, but the question is not how American Railroads shall be built, but whether, being built, the builders are to get paid for them, and if so, how. Then will you meet with the answer that those who have strangled the horse must lose him. That American Railroad corporations are gradually proving themselves bankrupt, one after another; that it is inevitable that all the roads must go into the hands of the bond-holders; that bad management, usury, extravagance and blundering have killed the original corporations; that mutual strife and like follies have claimed the rest of their days, and they must gradually ease down, passing through as many fresh hands as possible, each time at a loss, and at last go out, like a candle, with a smoke and an ill odor.

And what say the Stockholders to all this?

They say never a word. They look at their Boards of Directors with inquiring faces ludicrously helpless.

What say the Boards of Directors?

They say: "Oh, just buy our fifth mortgage bonds and it will be all right." (Nobody buys them.)

What say the officers, the superintendents, chief engineers, freight and ticket agents, master mechanics, &c.—some of the ablest practical men in the country—what say they? Forthwith arises a confusion of tongues, in reports, articles, Cleveland Conventions, monthly statements, quarterly statements, yearly statements, &c., &c., till you at last discover they are not thinking at all of the question, but only quarreling with each other, throwing dust at each others' eyes, a great part of which lodges in their own; trying, each where they can put down rates and not be found out—trying where they can put soliciting agents who will injure the neighboring railroads five times as much as they benefit their own. It really seems, to one behind the scenes, a human exemplification of the traits of the monkeys in the Surrey Zoological, who reach over, every mother's monkey of them, to his neighbor's feed-cup, spilling half the stolen contents on the way to his mouth, while *his own* neighbor is doing the same by him! Seriously, from the executive officers, you can get no answer whatever. Since we get no answer, let us make one for ourselves. The plan is simple. To those who tell me that railroads are dead property, I answer *it is not so*, and thus support the assertion.

My strayed horse is not dead as long as *somebody* is busily using him. If I hear that he is carrying my neighbor, 10 hours a day, for week after week, I feel authorized to go and mildly suggest that I would like to receive the value of his services. Then if the complacent horse-finder replies, "Oh, what he does only just pays his keep," I should be apt to say, "Then give him back to me and I will see if I cannot let him on better wages." Then I should put such a price on the beast, in addition to his keep, as would pay me interest on his cost, and keep putting on additions until I had made an insurance or renewal fund which would buy me another when he really died, or until none of my neighbors would take him at the advanced price.

Now apply the principle to the Railroads. I believe in my heart, that all the Railroads worthy the name are worth to the public, *cost and interest*. In fact they are infinitely valuable. As I came smoothly along from Chicago last week, enjoying an almost unbroken repose on the beautiful Michigan Central for one night, then another almost as good on the New-York Central the next night, I asked myself, "what is this intrinsically *worth* to me?" If the $20 were doubled I should never think twice about it. If it were quadrupled I should perhaps journey one-half as often as now. But what sum would make the balance even between this and the old canal, steamboat and stage experiences? You will find it hard to answer.

Now, I assert that whatever sum is necessary to produce to Railroad Stockholders a fair return for their investment, should be raised by rising fares until it did become a question between paying it and returning to the old modes of travel.

The question where this point was would find an answer varying about in accordance with the varying means of the traveling classes. Supposing a "double fare" movement to be instituted and carried through—suppose that the effect were to reduce travel two-thirds—then we should see a train a day from Chicago to New-York, instead of three trains a day; the expenses reduced two-thirds, or nearly so, and the income reduced one-third, or nearly so. Michigan Central stock, which is struggling at 60, would be worth pár the next day, and Erie and Michigan Southern, struggling at 20, would begin to lay up money toward their next dividend.

Dire would be the complaints. "Ruin of business," "Prostration of the West," "Outrageous Monopoly,"&c.,&c. Most of them would be utterly groundless. Water travel would spring up again (to convey immigration, &c.,) out of the wretched pittance the Railroads could so well afford to lose. Freights would again seek their natural channel, *i. e.*, the one where they travel cheapest. Merchants would come once a year instead of twice, or wait till goods were brought them at home, and a dozen supplied at one visit. Those of the complaints that were not ill-founded, but were the natural outcry of men from whom something was asked not their own, but long in their possession and enjoyment, those complaints have the one invariable answer: "Gentlemen, buy our stocks at cost and interest, and run the roads to suit yourselves."

"But what oppression! Why could not those rich men be content with their bonds and coupons, and let their stocks go?"

"Because, when we wish to give away a huge sum in charity, we prefer to select our recipients, not to leave it out on the highway of the world to be half blown away and a quarter picked up by those who need it least."

I have said nothing about freights in this hasty sketch, simply because the other branch of railroad traffic is most easily placed before the popular mind. But I will write again. Hopeless as the task seems, the seed might fall in good ground. It would be well worth the devotion of a life to rescue the great investment from the abyss over which it hangs. EX-OFFICER.

Railroad Morality.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, Aug. 16, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been an attentive reader of your journal from its first issue, and have always admired your candor and fearlessness in dealing with and exposing the evils and immoralities of the day. I have been pleased with your frankness in dealing with defaulters and other delinquents in both our municipal and monied institutions, and especially with your exposures of the mismanagement of our Railroad Corporations. In this matter, I believe, you have already done good, though you have but entered the borders of the vast field of reform which lies spread out before you.

Your two articles in Monday's and Friday's papers of last week, are to the point, and show that you have given the subject much attention. Perhaps you are a sufferer and speak from experience; if so, all the better. There are many in this region, as well as in New-York, who can sympathize in all you feel, and who will bid you God speed in this noble work of reform—a work which, in its importance, is scarcely second to any other upon which public attention is now fixed. Indeed, it may not be too much to say, that in its consequences it equals the recent cheap postage reform, or the great enterprise which now so completely absorbs the attention and excites the wonder and admiration of the world.

At the first blush this may seem extravagant. But look at it more closely. You state that the cost of Railroads in the United States alone amounts to a hundred millions of dollars (some rate it much higher.) The annual interest on this sum would be *seven millions*. What portion of that amount, think you, is returned annually to the stockholders? But the evils of mismanagement are not confined *exclusively* to Railroad Corporations. Manufacturing, and other Corporate Associations, absorb a still larger amount of capital. Again, the simple loss of interest on these investments is not all. A much larger return than 7 per cent. is generally promised and expected, and with honest management *might often be realized.*

But even *this* is not the most important consideration in reference to this subject. It is the dreadful decline in public morals which should most excite our interest. Conduct which, a few years ago, "would have driven men to Texas," is now regarded almost without surprise. Our wealthiest and most prominent men in Society have become slaves to the desire of gain; their moral perceptions have become blunted and obscured, until it may be almost doubted whether they ever learned the commandments or the golden rule. Whole Legislatures, including the Governor and other Executive officers of a State, may be safely bribed, and we have even recently witnessed the strange fact, of both the briber and the bribed attempting publicly to justify their conduct before this intelligent public. Could there be a stronger evidence of the danger towards which we are so rapidly drifting?

But to return to your recent articles: After a most thorough examination of the subject, I fully concur in your opinion, that "no road, judiciously located and *honestly managed*, can prove a pecuniary loss," and also in your conclusion that "the misfortunes of Railroad investments are attributable, in nine cases out of ten, to mismanagement, or, to call the thing by its right name, to dishonesty," &c., &c.

Your following remarks are as true as they are scorching: "Selfishness binds them together; they uphold each other's plans;" and "should any of their number, through a conscientious regard to old-fashioned honesty, object to the policy of his associates, he becomes a marked man, and his fate is sealed," &c. Really, Messrs. Editors, you speak prophetically, or rather experimentally. You must have been there.

You evidently understand the evil; but do you know any *remedy*?—if so, pray let us have it. In thus doing you will glorify yourselves and benefit the world.

As before intimated, the man who initiates and accomplishes a reform in Railroad management will confer as great a boon upon his country and the world as was bestowed in the invention of the telegraph—the introduction of the cheap postage reform—or even the laying the Atlantic cable; and he will as richly deserve the gratitude and plaudits of the people as the author of either of those measures.

In your article of Friday you have given some excellent hints, by way of a remedy, but we need more; and what is equally important, we need to have them *repeated*. Most of us have become discouraged, and are about ready to give up in dispair.

We find the evil-disposed generally possess the controlling influence at elections. We must depend very much upon moral influence and power.

Let these evil doers be thoroughly exposed, and *some* of them may perhaps be intimidated, and yield to such an influence. At all events, the desponding will be encouraged, and many who have long since ceased to attend the elections of officers, may be induced to do their duty; and so, by a combination of votes and moral power, a reform may yet be wrought. Give us a continuation of your good offices, and we will yet hope for a REFORM.

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

The Mutineers of the Whaleship Junior—Additional and Interesting Particulars—A Thrilling Narrative.

From the Boston Journal.

CYRUS W. PLUMER, JACOB WRIGHT, WILLIAM SAMPSON, JOSEPH BROOKS, WILLIAM CARTHA, ADAM CONNELL, H. STANLEY and WILLIAM HERBERT, the sailors who were engaged in the celebrated mutiny on board the whaleship *Junior* from New-Bedford, were arraigned in the United States Commissioner's Court, before A. C. CUSHMAN, of New-Bedford, Commissioner, immediately on their arrival in this city, Saturday evening.

J. HARDY PRINCE, Esq., appeared as their counsel, and they were remanded to jail, and this morning, at 10½ o'clock, they were again brought before the Commissioner, CHAS. L. WOODBURY, Esq., United States District-Attorney, appearing in behalf of the Government.

The prisoners were brought into Court heavily ironed, and appeared unconcerned and careless—much more so than when we saw them in jail. They did not seem to realize the enormity of the offence they are charged with, but laughed and joked with each other, until the opening of the Court. PLUMER, the ringleader, is of light complection, has a light moustache and beard, and light hair, tolerably long. His *personnel* is not by any means repulsive, and his eyes do not gleam with that ferocity which his alleged misdeeds would seem to imply that he possessed. He wore a blue woollen shirt, with drab pants, in Court. The rest wore coats. We understand that since they have been in jail they have slept soundly most of the time.

No judicial examination was gone into this morning, but an informal investigation for the purpose of deciding what witnesses to hold.

The substance of this information has already been published, but we presume the following full extract from the log-book, which we copy, will be found interesting. The entry was made by HENRY MASON, one of the crew, at the dictation of WILLIAM NELSON PROVOST, the first officer, who was wounded by the mutineers.

It contains an explicit account of the affair, and we publish it entire:

Lat. 38° 58' S., lon. 16° 57' E., Dec. 25, '57, shortened sail for the night, and everything appeared as usual, until 1 o'clock Sunday morning, when the cabin was attacked by the five men aforesaid. CYRUS PLUMER shot the Captain with a whaling gun containing three large balls. The balls went in at his left side and passed under his ribs and entered the side of the ship. The Captain sprang from his bed and said, "O my God, what is this?" He was answered by PLUMER: "God d—n you, it is me." He then seized the Captain by the hair of the head, at the same time calling on his men to up with their hatchets, and commenced cutting him with his hatchet. After he had struck him three or four times he left him fall on the floor, and then PLUMER went on deck. The mate was also shot by a whaling gun in the hands of JOHN HALL *alias* Wm. Payne. I was fired upon at the time the Captain was; the charge from the gun went so close to my left cheek as to take the skin off, and entered my left shoulder; it stunned me so that I knew nothing, but when I came to myself I sprang from my berth, exclaiming, "My God, my God, what is this?" at the same time calling for some one to come to me.

I said, "Steward, come here;" the steward made haste to obey, but was met at the door by JOHN HALL, with a cooper's axe, raised, (he had dropped his gun,) and told him if he said a word he would cut him down, and I sung out "Boy;" the boy turned out and came to me with a light, and I told him to put the fire out in my berth; when I went into the second mate's berth he was dressing himself; I told him I was shot; he answered he was shot, too; the third mate was out of his berth, on the deck, dying; I left him and went to the Captain's room; I was barefooted, not having time to dress myself; when I entered the room, I found I was treading in blood; I told the boy, "Bring a light here;" when the boy brought a light, I saw the Captain lying on the deck dying; I raised him up, and he breathed his last. I then opened his chest, and took out his revolver, loaded three shots, and determined to shoot the ringleader; I then sent the boy to tell the second mate to come to me, but neither of them returned; I then blew the light out, and stopped as long as I could without suffocation; I then thought I'd leave, and give them a chance to put the fire out; as I passed through the steerage I sung out, "Cooper!" he answered, "Here I am; then I sung out for several others, to see how many I had to help me; but when I saw the ship on fire, I thought it no use to ask for help; I then sung out to the men to put the fire out and I would not hurt them; as I passed by I heard the second mate on deck asking for his life, and heard them say "Kill him!" as I thought; when the men heard me sing out to quench the fire, they said, "Yes, you would like to get us down there, you son of a ——; come up here, or I'll shoot you;" I felt faint, and being wounded, thought I would take a bung-borer and go down in the hold to get some water, and also in the hopes of shooting the ringleader; but I was two days without getting water or anything to eat.

By that time my pistol was out of order, and my thoughts were all the time that the second mate was dead, and my only hopes were that I might get into port, and if they undertook to sell the ship I would come out and take her; but after I had been in the hold five days, they found me, and told me if I would come out they would not hurt me, and I might have the ship; and so I passed my pistol up, when I found, to my surprise, the second mate alive, but in irons. I was almost dead, but they took me aft and washed and dressed me. My shoulder where I was shot had mortified, but they had it dressed. They told me all they wanted of me was to take them where they wanted to go, and I might have the ship. So I did it to save my life and the ship.

The third mate had the boarding-knife run through him several times by CORNELIUS BURNS; and after he had killed him he was told to get out of the way by RICHARD CARTHA, and CARTHA struck at the second mate with another boarding knife, but it struck the berth board. He then struck at him again, and the second mate caught the blade and bent the point over the board. By that time I was out of my berth, hallooing. CARTHA then fired at the second mate with a pocket pistol, and shot him in the breast. All I saw before I took to the hold was that the captain and third mate were dead, and that the second was wounded, and I supposed he was killed after he went on deck. The remainder of the aforesaid testimony was told me after I was taken.

The proceedings on deck are thus detailed by one of the men: Between 1 and 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, I, with all the foremast hands not engaged in the mutiny, was awakened from a sound sleep, and was told by one of the gang that the ship was taken, and that the Captain and second and third mates were dead.

They said the mate had stowed himself away. They made us come on deck and compelled us to help them to put the fire out. We were then made to come on deck and were made to arm ourselves with lances, harpoons, spades, axes, and other things, and were made to stand at the fore, main and mizen hatchways watching for the mate. Just after I came on deck and had got to the try-works, the second mate came on deck and was made prisoner by the gang. PLUMER then bound him, sent him to the forecastle and set a strict watch over him. All hands except two at each hatch were made come aft and work at putting out the fire. After we had worked very hard for an hour or so, we got the fire so much subdued that we could venture below.

A couple of men were then sent below into the cabin and bent a rope on the Captain's ankle, and some of the men on deck hauled him up; a heavy chain was then made fast to him, and he was thrown overboard from the larboard quarter.

After the fire was put out, PLUMER ordered the ship to head W. N. W., thinking he was steering for Cape Howe, but instead of steering for Cape Howe, he was heading a straight course for Lord Howe's Island. After I was found, I was told to steer for Cape Howe, Australia. I accordingly changed my course to S. W. by S. We made the land on Sunday, Jan. 25, 1858. The same morning (Saturday, 20th) all hands were made to come on deck and throw the boat craft, the spades, spare irons, and in fact everything pertaining to whaling, overboard; they then broke out the stops in the ship, and all her stores, and appropriated them to their own use, and hove casks of rye and other things overboard. After that they went below into the cabin, and broke out everything they could find, liquors, tobacco and everything else they could lay their hands on. All the stores, and in fact everything in the ship useful for a whaling voyage, were used or destroyed, excepting bread and water. The clothing and the articles on board to recruit the ship were destroyed.

The mate then resumes his account as follows:

Dec. 25 to 30, 1857—After telling the men to put out the fire, which were the last words I said, I started between decks to the lower hold. As I passed the main hatch, PLUMER raised the corner of the hatch, and said, "Come up here, and we won't hurt you, but only give you the length of this." At the time the men were called aft to work, I heard them walking, and supposed they were all against me; I heard no one speak except PLUMER, CARTHA and HALL. While the men were putting out the fire he came aft, and raised the corner of the after hatch, and went down into the lower hold; crept aft to the run; whilst I was at the run, they made the foremost hands go down between decks and break out the cask of powder; they were afraid to go themselves as I supposed. After I saw no hopes of shooting the ringleader, I proceeded on to mid-ships, on the starboard side; I supposed it was on the second day after I was shot; I then raised my hands to God, and asked Him to protect my soul, I almost choked with thirst.

I then said, "O God, wilt thou be so kind as to give me a little water?" As the ship rolled I heard a stick moving on the cask about once a minute, and something told me, there is water. I went there, and found the bung out and the cask nearly full of water; then I said, "How will I get it out?" I was in my drawers, and had a thick woolen shirt; then I thought about taking a piece of my shirt-collar and dipping it in the water and sucking it; I left the shirt-collar at the cask when I went back to my place of stowing away, but when I went back I could not find it; I heard them shooting on deck; I thought they were firing in the hold; I also thought I saw lights in reach of me; I was frightened almost to death; as I crept further forward I lost my bung-borer, between the main and fore hatch; so I had nothing left but my pistol, containing three loads; I found a cask of water and got a drink; I also found a cask of bread, with the bung up; the bung being of soft wood, I rubbed a hole in it with the sight of my pistol, not daring to pound on it for fear of making them hear. There I lay; my feet had no feeling on account of the cold; I tore a piece off my shirt-tail and wrapped it around my feet, and tried to sleep; I expected to be shot as soon as I came up, and so I thought I would lie there and die; I thought I had been three days; I thought I was getting along well.

I had torn another piece of my shirt collar, by which I could get water, and I could get bread out of the bung-hole of the bread cask; the collar I made fast on my button-hole for fear of losing it. The day they found me I asked them how long I had been in the hold; they told me five days; I thought I had only been three; while I was in the hold I was as strong as a lion, but when I came on deck I could scarcely stand; while I was in the hold I could hear a kind of suction in my shoulder, and I knew then that I was badly hurt; it swelled very bad; my shirt being bloody, cold and stiff, I shifted it around, and put the soft side on the lame shoulder the same day I was found.

When I got on deck I could not stand; I looked so bad they had pity on me; the foremast hands said if there had been any other person with me they could not have told who I was, I was so much altered; my hair stood upright from being shot. They took me aft, but ARTHUR came up to me with a pistol cocked, and a hatchet raised, and struck me on the lame shoulder, and said, "I am going to shoot you." He then made motions with the hatchet and said, "I will cut your nose off," and kept striking near my face.

PLUMER told him to keep still and not shoot me, but had hard work to hold him back; PLUMER told me that if I would take them ashore where they wanted to go, I should not be hurt, but should have the ship, and said: "You never misused me, and I shall not shoot you;" but my thoughts were that as soon as they made land they would kill me; my sufferings were indescribable; they took me forward to the forecastle, and told me that Mr. LORD was all right; my heart was overjoyed, and I said, "Let me see him."

I was then sent aft and he was kept forward in irons; they then made irons for me out of iron hoop, and made them so small that I could hardly get them on; the irons were made of heavy iron hoop, and in the shape of an oxbow, with an iron bolt running through, and a padlock on the end instead of a key; I then asked them to put them on my feet and not on my hands, on account of my shoulder; they then kept my irons off and let me free, thinking I would have a better chance to navigate the ship.

NELSON PROVOST.

We take the following extract from the log, which was written by PLUMER's orders:

Lat. 37° 58' S., lon. 66° 57' Friday, December 25, 1857. This is to certify that we, Cyrus Plumer, John Hall, Richard Cartha, Cornelius Burns and William Hurbert, did, on the night of the 25th of December last, take the ship *Junior*, and that all others in the ship are quite innocent of the deed. The Captain and third mate were killed, and the second mate was wounded and taken prisoner at the time. The mate was wounded in the shoulder with balls from a whaling gun, and at the time we fired we set his bed on fire, and he was obliged, for fear of suffocation, to take to the lower hold, where he remained until Wednesday afternoon. We could not find him before, but we undertook a strict search and found him there.

We promised him his life and the ship, if he would come out and surrender without any trouble, and so he came out. Since he has been in the ship he has been a good officer, and has kept his place. We agreed to leave him a greater part of the crew, and we have put him under oath not to attempt to follow us, but to go straight away and not molest us.

We shall watch around her for some time, and if he attempts to follow us or stay around here, we shall come on board and sink the ship. If we had not found Mr. NELSON the ship would have been lost. We have taken two boats and ten men, and everything we wanted; we did not put Mr. NELSON in irons on account of his being wounded, but we kept a strict guard over him all the time.

We particularly wish to say, that all others in the ship but we five aforesaid men are quite innocent of any part in the affair.

(Signed) CYRUS PLUMER,
JOHN HALL,
RICHARD CARTHA,
CORNELIUS BURNS,
WILLIAM HURBERT.

Witnesses—HUGH DUFF, HENRY T. LORD, HERMAN GRUFF.

Ship *Junior*, New-Bedford, Mass.

F. A. PARKER, SYDNEY WEBSTER, RUFUS CHOATE and J. HARDY PRICE, consented to act as counsel for the prisoners to-day.

The District-Attorney has received a communication from the Consul at Sydney, ROBERT D. MERRILL, transmitting the following documents:

Copy of a letter from ROBERT D. MERRILL, Consul at Sydney, to Capt. A. F. GARDNER, of the whaling-ship *Junior*, April 23, 1858; copy of a letter from the same to the guard of the ship *Junior*; form of the oath taken by the guard of the prisoners; warrant of the Governor; letter from the Governor of the jail.

The intention of these mutineers was to get on shore and prowl around as highwaymen. PLUMER, the ringleader, having already been initiated into the business. They were allowed to leave the ship in boats, as stated above in the extract from the log-book, which was inserted by PLUMER'S orders. They attempted to penetrate the interior from Ninety-Mile Beach, but were unable to do so from a scarcity of water. Six attempted it, however, and four went to Two-Fold Bay, giving out that they were Americans from Sydney bound for Melbourne; they were mistrusted and arrested.

PLUMER, who called himself Capt. WILSON, became quite a ladies' man there, and was on the eve of marriage, when arrested. The intelligence of the tragedy was carried to Sydney by Capt. HADDON, of the *Lochiel*, Jan. 9, and on the next day the *Junior* arrived, and these men were pursued and arrested, as already stated. Great credit is due to the American Consul for his vigilance, and to the British authorities for their assistance.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, and WEEKLY TIMES, by a careful and experienced Reporter.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 25, 1858.

The principal Market Places are: WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reporters refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 24, 1858.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep&Lambs	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	2649	3117	10	275	1265	......
Browning's, Sixth-street	......	108	23	23	5791	......
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	......	89	69	103	3755	......
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	......	47	89	47	1703	......
Sales reported at Bergen	......	800				
Total for week	2849	4161	191	448	12454	......
Last week	2594	3330	185	563	13724	......

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets and Bergen for the year 1857... 3,143.

Receipts for the corresponding week last year.....2,703.

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1258				
Hudson River Railroad	1212				
Hudson River Boats	440				
Harlem Railroad	207	15	275	1205	
New-Haven Railroad					
Camden & Amboy R.R.					
On Foot					

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	504	Missouri	—
New-York	538	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	1,588	Texas	140
Kentucky	252	Connecticut	—
Indiana	95	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	Cherokee	—
Iowa	—	Canada	—

Receipt of Hogs at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, on the Hudson River for the week ending Aug. 25, amount to 4,725 head, as follows:

Albany Propellers	2,961
Hudson River Railroad	902
Erie Railroad	862
Erie Railroad, *via* Bergen	—
Sent in from City	—
Total	4,725

Report of Hogs received at Hudson River Drove-Yard, foot of Thirty-seventh-street, for the week ending Aug. 25, 1858:

By Erie Railroad, Piermont	5,799
By New-Jersey Central Railroad	—
By Albany propellers	325
By Hudson River Railroad	370
Camden and Amboy Railroad	168
Total	6,662

The following is the report of Live Stock over the New-York and Erie Railroad, delivered for New-York, for the week ending Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1858:

	Head.		Head.
Cattle	2,076	Horses	—
Hogs	6,339	Lambs	—
Sheep	2,359	Calves	53
Total			10,827

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are a shade lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none.	9½c.@ 9¾c.
First quality	9c. @ 9½c.	9c. @ 9½c.
Medium quality	8¾c. @ 8¾c.	8½c.@ 9c.
Poor quality	7½c.@ 8c.	7½c.@ 8¼c.
Poorest quality	6c. @ 7c.	6½c.@ 7½c.
General selling prices	8c. @ 9c.	8c. @ 9c.
Average of all sales	8¼c.@—	8¼c.@ 8½c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports beeves at 7c.@9c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 7½c.@9½c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7½c.@9c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

The summary of receipts at all the City markets, including the Cattle retailed out at Bergen before crossing the river, show the total number of fresh arrivals since last Wednesday to be 4,161. This is an excess of 1,018 over the weekly average of last year, and 831 more than last week. The sales at Bergen, (800 this week,) have been much greater than usual, indicating an early demand. The surplus this week, however, is not so great as indicated by the number of Cattle, since there was a full complement of light, lean animals. Among these were 140 from Texas, said to have been grazed in Illinois, but it must have been by the roadside, as they came along, for their appearance indicated that they had tasted very little even of prairie grass, or any other fat-producing material.....There were considerable sales yesterday, mainly of the better grades, at prices about as last Wednesday, and the market opened about the same this morning. Buyers were anxious to secure a requisite supply of good Cattle, of which they saw there was not an overplus. With the departure of this class, the prices of the inferior grades declined, and before night they went ¼c.@½c. below last week's rates. The yards were not quite cleared at sundown; the Texan animals, above referred to, though coming so far to pay us a visit, seemed scarcely to attract the compliment of a passing notice from even the buyers of low-priced skin and bone, though a few of the best were sold at $30@$32 ₩ head. Such animals should be grazed at least one season in Illinois, or elsewhere, before being offered in this, or indeed in any other market, as Beef Cattle....Of the 3,117 at ALLERTON'S, Illinois alone contributed 1,588, or full one-half; New-York and Ohio, together, one third, or 500 each. Those from New-York were mostly Cattle bought at the low, full markets of Spring and early Summer, and grazed in Westchester, Dutchess and other counties, and now returned. ....The sales at Albany were pretty large on Monday and Tuesday, and mostly of the better grades. Some 800 were purchased for the Brighton (Boston) market; 250 to Providence; 100 to Worcester, and 100 to Springfield—making 1,250 for the Eastern market. These were purchased at $3 75@$4 50 ₩ 100 lbs., live weight. One prime lot bought, by the head, and afterwards put on the scales, averaged $5 ₩ 100 lbs..... We give in the following table, the description, owners, sellers, &c., of the principal lots offered at Forty-fourth-street, and in the succeeding special notes some items respecting quality of individual lots, sales, &c., which will aid the distant reader in forming a fair opinion of the general character of to-day's transactions. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owners.	Salesmen.
105	Ill.	E. Virgin	S. Ulery.
114	Ill.	Alexander & Harris	Owners.
161	Ill.	Alexander & Virgin	White & Son.
65	Ohio	Wm. Florence	Owner.
140	Texas	Beck & Herndon	Budlong & Eastman.
48	Ill.	Delano & Estes	Budlong & Eastman
72	Ill.	Rankin & Gillespie	Westheimer & Bro.
101	Ohio	J. Caldwell	Westheimer & Bro.
97	Ill.	W. J. Hutchinson	Hoag & Sherman.
35	N. Y.	Farmers	Hoag & Sherman.
15	Ill.	G. Burlingame	Hoag & Sherman.
60	Ill.	W. S. Stebbins	Ayrault & Bro.
44	N. Y.	D. G. Culver	Owner.
32	Ill.	C. Stone	Ayrault & Bro.
113	Ohio	A. Warner	Mead & Holcomb.
25	Ohio	J. Condit	Mead & Holcomb.
95	Ill.	Virgin & Marvel	Allerton & Conger.
18	N. Y.	H. Felt	Allerton & Conger.
81	Ohio	J. Bryant	C. G. Teed.
31	Conn.	Farmers	L. Beers.
74	Ky.	L. M Bedford	T. Wheeler.
38	Ill.	James Steele	Haring & Gurney.
45	Ill.	—— Perkins	M. Dalton.
60	Ill.	A. Hurd	O. Hurd,
100	N. Y. & Ky.	Vail & Co.	Owners.
43	Ky.	H. Myers	Owner.
101	Ill.	Conkle & Alexander	B. Bartram.
103	Ill.	Alexander & Virgin	R. Murray.
43	Ohio	George Sage	Owner.
47	Ill.	J. Purchase	Owner.
54	Ohio	—— Geary	Gillett & Toffey.
34	Ohio	T. J. Donnell	J. Miller.
30	N. Y.	H. Hurd	Owner.
26	N. Y.	J. H. Williams	Owner.
36	N. Y.	E. Kelly	Owner.
34	N. Y.	A. Emmons	Owner.
120	Ill.	M. Lockman	Martin & Valentine.
100	Ill.	Alexander & Crum	J. A. Merritt.
39	Ohio	Wm. Florence	Owner.
71	Ill.	J. H. Cheney	Owner.
50	Ky.	H. Eckstein	Owner.

S. ULERY sold 105 of the E. VIRGIN cattle of about 7½ cwt., at an average of near 9c. Of course they were good Illinois stock.

HARRIS & CONGER, on their own account, 114 fairish Illinois steers, at 8c.@9c. on 625 lbs. net.

WHITE & SON, for ALEXANDER & VIRGIN, 101 very fair cattle from Illinois, at near 9c. on an estimate of 700 lbs. net.

WM. FLORENCE, 65 of his own Ohio stock, in good flesh, though a little coarse, at 8c.@9c., rating them 7 cwt.

BUDLONG & EASTMAN *tried* to sell 140 Texans brought on by one W. W. ROBBINS, for BECK & HERNDON. The few best ones that were got off at $30@$32 ₩ head probably were about 6c. ₩ lb., although it was impossible to tell what they would weigh when divested of *horns*, hide and offal. The heaviest might reach 5 cwt. net. It appeared as though the lot would last for *two* markets at least, which will save the owners the necessity of sending again next week.

BUDLONG & EASTMAN had better luck with 48 Illinois Cattle of common to medium grade, for DELANO & ESTES, disposing of them at 7½c.@8½c. on an estimate of 5½ cwt.

WESTHEIMER & BROTHER, for RANKIN & GILLESPIE, 72 Illinois Cattle in fair flesh but rather rough, at $43, or 8c. for the tailings and so up to 9c. for the best. Also for J. CALDWELL, 101 very fair Cattle from Pickaway County, Ohio, at 8½c. Home weight 1,311 lbs. Sixty-four of them brought 9c. yesterday.

HOAG & SHERMAN, for W. J. HUTCHINSON, 97 rather common Illinois stock at 8c., and 71 Illinois steers of better quality, for J. CHEENEY, at 8½c.@9¼c. Also for Dutchess County farmers 35 good cattle, at about 9c.

AYRAULT & BROTHER, for W. S. STEBBINS, 60 fairish Illinois stock at 8c.@8½c., and for a few of the best 9c., rating them 70½ lbs. net. The lot averaged near $60 ₩ head. Also, for C. STONE, 32 medium cattle at 8½c.

MEAD & HOLCOMB sold 113 Ohio cattle of very good quality for A. WARNER, at an average of near 9c., and 25 common Ohio stock for J. CONDIT, at $48 each, on an estimate of 6 cwt.

C. G. TEED 81 of J. BRYANT'S Ohio cattle, of good quality, at 8½c.@9c., rating them 7 cwt.

T. WHEELER sold 74 pretty good, although rather green, Kentucky Durhams at, as he called it, 9c. on 720 lbs. net. Several buyers called their cattle less than 9c. L. M. BEDFORD, owner.

O. HURD for A. HURD, 60 fair Illinois cattle, estimated at 6½ cwt., at 8½c.

H. MYERS bought 43 very fair Kentucky cattle, rated 775 lbs. net, which he sold yesterday at 8¾c.

AT BERGEN—GILLETT & TOFFEY sold for S. G. WOODRUFF 65 fat Illinois Steers, at 8½c.@9c.; and 51 Ohio cattle for E. MESSENGER, at 8½c. on 6¼ cwt.

GEO. SAGE sold several lots at Bergen, among which was 88 Iowa Steers for MORSE & CO., at 7c.@8c. They were light and thin, rated at 450 lbs. net.

HARING & GURNEY got 8¼c.@9c. for 64 good Illinois cattle for MALLORY & MOREHOUSE, calling them 675 lbs. net; and $58 ₩ head for a small lot, by F. A. BROCH; estimated 6¾ cwt.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides*. The prices change somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $31 to $40, or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The City receipts are not large, but quite sufficient for present requirements. Good cows are worth more in the country than here at present.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 10 fresh Cows selling at low prices, say $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$40 for good animals. Market a little quicker to-day, but prices no better.

BROWNING reports receipts of 23 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$45 for good cows, with no extra ones offered. Market fair.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 69 Milch Cows, selling at $20@$30 for common; $40@$50 for good, and $55@$60 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 89 Milch Cows, selling at $30@$35 for common; $40@$45 for good; with a few extra animals at $50@$60. Market slow, at former prices.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

Receipts have been lighter, and the cooler weather has tended to increase the demand, so that prices are about ½c. ₩ lb. higher than last week. Good Calves now command 6c.@6½c. ₩ lb., live weight.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 275 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c.@6¼c. ₩ lb., and a few at 6½c. Market quicker, especially for good Calves, weighing about 150 lbs. Some heavy ones ranging from 175 lbs. to 200 lbs., sell slowly, at last week's prices, while the lighter ones are near ½c. ₩ lb. higher.

BROWNING reports receipts of 23 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@6½c. ₩ lb.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 103 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6c.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 47 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c.@7c. ₩ lb. Market good, at higher prices.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₩ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reported prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₩ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

Receipts have been very good, although about 1,200 less than last week. Prices are about the same for Lambs, and a trifle lower for Sheep. The cool weather favored sales during the week, but a hot sun to day checked operations materially this afternoon, and buyers were regretting their morning purchases.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,205 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 3½c.@4c., gross, for Sheep, and 5c.@5½c. for Lambs. Sheep are not doing as well as last week, while *good* Lambs are a trifle better. Poor stock is in light demand, one lot of 31 thin Sheep selling to-day at $2 ₩ head, and a small lot of Lambs at $1 75 each. Some of this class cost more in the country than they are bringing here.

BROWNING reports receipts of 5,791 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 3½c.@4c. for Sheep, and 5½c.@6c. gross for Lambs. Markets well supplied, and lambs have been doing a trifle better. Receipts for Monday were 2,731, or more than for any one previous day for the year.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 3,755 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2@$3 50 and $5 ₩ head.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 1,193 Sheep and Lambs. Sales by MCGRAW & O'BRIEN were as follows:

314 Sheep	$902 87	54 Sheep	$186 74
262 Sheep	707 50	36 Sheep	118 75
200 Sheep	637 50	134 Lambs	381 11
199 Sheep	561 62	77 Lambs	225 25
110 Sheep	330 66	94 Lambs	229 51
64 Sheep	168 00	46 Lambs	103 37
66 Sheep	225 51	32 Lambs	95 80
Total		1,628	$4,773 59

SHEEP BROKERS' REPORT AT BROWNING'S FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 24.

JAS. MCCARTY (agent) reports sales of 1,699 Sheep and Lambs for $5,776 60, or an average of $3 40 ₩ head.

Sale of Sheep and Lambs by A. VAN WERT, at CHAMBERLIN'S, for the week ending Aug. 23:

244 Sheep & Lambs	$684 75	100 Sheep	$341 00
221 Sheep	694 25	65 Sheep	214 32
164 Sheep	569 08	226 Sheep	648 49
64 Lambs	223 75	90 Lambs	350 25
81 Lambs	220 00	98 Sheep	315 00
305 Sheep	976 50	—	
120 Sheep	394 00	1778	$5,631 39

Average, $3 17.

JOHN C. LARKIN reports sales of 1,024 Sheep and Lambs as follows:

175	$650 00	201	$585 87
300	883 25	111	346 93
70	220 00	55	173 00
170	456 50	42	120 00

Sales of Sheep and Lambs by JUDD & BUCKINGHAM at CHAMBERLIN's for the week ending Aug. 25, 1858:

	Amount.	Av. per head.
15 Sheep at	$56 25	$3 75
114 Sheep at	399 00	3 50
74 Sheep at	235 88	3 18¾
88 Sheep at	352 00	4 00
285 Sheep at	919 00	3 25
420 Sheep at	1,260 00	3 00
30 Sheep at	150 00	5 00
126 Sheep at	472 50	3 75
389 Sheep at	1,264 25	3 25
1,541	$5,108 88	

Average price per head $3 32.

THOS. C. LARKIN reports sales of

135 Sheep	$499 87	226 Lambs	$617 25
70 Lambs	213 2	323 Sheep	1,054 21
110 Sheep and Ls.	313 56	39 Lambs	87 75
101 Lambs	288 25	100 Sheep	367 50
119 Lambs	385 88	70 Lambs	248 35
231 Sheep and Ls.	648 63	—	
Total		1,524	$4,724 87

R. HUME reports sales of

131 Sheep	$422 00	18 Sheep	$48 34
88 Sheep	244 00	10 Sheep	36 00
118 Sheep	315 00	133 Sheep	384 62
200 Sheep	408 35	178 Sheep	534 00
78 Sheep	247 00	195 Sheep	620 12
97 Sheep and Ls.	260 00	90 Sheep and Ls.	286 75
78 Sheep and Ls.	161 25	101 Sheep and Ls.	261 12

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₩ lb. gross or live weight. They are principally sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street; at the Western Yards, Fortieth-street: and at the Hudson River Drove Yards, Thirty-seventh-street; while large droves are frequently sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Receipts large, being 10,525 for the week. The market has been active, especially with prime corn fed hogs. Prices rule a little higher than last week. Common light stock finds a dull market at present. Good corn hogs range from $4 75@$5 25.

Sales of Hogs for the week ending Aug. 25, by MILES & BARTLETT, commission merchants, No. 292 Washington street:

	Price.
For Corwin & Cook, Morrow County, Ohio, 155 corn fed Hogs, av. gro. 128 lbs	$4 55
For J. H. Metcalfe, Buffalo, N. Y., 397 corn-fed Hogs, av. gro. 196 lbs	5 00
For H. Tingle, Allen County, Ohio, 119 corn-fed Hogs, av. gro. 182 lbs	4 84
For Hill & Blood, Illinois, 128 corn-fed Hogs, av. gro. 160 lbs	4 75
For Thornbrough & Co., Indiana, 324 corn-fed Hogs, (part stock,) av. gro. 158 lbs	4 25
For R. Page, Indiana, 126 corn-fed Hogs, av. gro. 152 lbs	4 50
For Dunn & Holmes, Indianapolis, Ind., 252 corn-fed Hogs, av. gro. 173 lbs	4 78
For J. Hussey, Belleville, 678 corn-fed Hogs, (part stock,) av. gro. 157 lbs	4 25
For J. Sloan, Huron County, Ohio, 137 corn-fed Hogs, av. gro. 162 lbs	4 62½
For J. H. Metcalf, Buffalo, N. Y., 258 corn-fed Hogs, av. gro. 184 lbs	5 00
For T. J. Hanna, Indianapolis, Ind., 401 corn-fed Hogs, av. gro. 163 lbs	4 87½
For A. Studabaker, Bluffton, Ind., 169 corn-fed Hogs (part stock)	4 25
Total, 3 144.	

ALLERTON reports receipts of 4,725 Hogs at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, selling at $4 62@$5 ₩ cwt.; and for one car-load of selected Hogs for the New-Haven market, $5 75 was paid. Another lot of 400 corn fed Illinois Hogs, averaging 202 lbs., brought $5 25 for Providence Market. No demand for poor light Hogs, while heavy prime stock sells readily.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork-packers, at No. 200 Chambers-street, report sales as follows:

	Live.		Dressed.
Corn-fed	4@5½	Corn fed	6@6¼

Arrivals free.

G. W. DORMAN, commission merchant, No. 118 Centre-row, West Washington market, reports sales as follows:

	Gross.	Net.
Heavy Prime Corn Hogs	5 @5¼	6 @6¼
Light Prime Corn Hogs	4½@4¾	6 @ —
Common Corn Hogs	4 @4½	5¾@6
Distillery Hogs	4½@4¾	5½@5¾
Stock Hogs	4 @ —	——

Arrivals heavy and demand limited. Several lots of ordinary light hogs on the market unsold. Good heavy, prime corn hogs wanted, at the above quotations.

A. R. TURNER, Manager of the Hudson River Drove Yard reports receipts of 6,662 Hogs—of which 862 were sent to Western Yards; 3,733 were sold, and 2,067 remain in the yards. A large portion of this week's receipts of inferior quality unsuited to the market.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows: 29 bbls. Ashes, 8,748 bbls. Flour,—12,893 bushels Wheat, 25,677 bushels Corn, 4,504 bushels Rye, 6,500 bushels Oats, 44 pkgs. Provisions, and 193 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Are quiet and languid at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,181 bbls., including 682 bbls. Pots, and 499 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, at 32½c.@33½c., cash, ₩ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand from country buyers has been rather more general; supplies have been good; and prices have been sustained. The inquiry from shippers is moderate. The Boston market presents no new feature of interest. Southern and Western buyers are purchasing there pretty freely. The Boston *Shipping List* says: "The amount of goods sold so far, it is believed, is quite equal to last year up to the same time, and as there will be no panic this year to check operations at the close of the season, the business will exceed that of last year. The New-England trade are purchasing moderately, as usual at this season, and on the whole the week's business foots up well, and looks encouraging. Prices generally are firm, and in fact cannot go any lower without embarrassing more or less the manufacturers, as the prices now obtained scarcely pay cost. Some kinds of men's work are getting rather scarce, but the assortment of all seasonable goods continues to be well kept up, and buyers are still able to make their selections without any difficulty. Dealers appear to be more particular than heretofore in giving credit, and the standing of buyers is more looked after than usual. The demand for California is fair, although the advices from that market are not very encouraging. The consequence of the Fraser River excitement will no doubt be the cause of an increased consumption on the Pacific side. No exports to San Francisco this week." The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom House has been as follows:

	1858.	1857.
For the week, cases	7,059	8,561
Since Jan. 1	134,350	154,974
Total	141,409	163,535

BARK—In Philadelphia, first quality No. 1 Quercitron has been selling at $32 ₩ ton.

CANDLES—Are in moderate demand at steady prices. Patent Sperm, 50c.; plain do., 40c.; Stearine, 26c.@27c.; Adamantine, 18c.@20c.; Patent Refined Tallow, 15½c. ₩ lb.

COAL—Foreign continues scarce and inactive. Anthracite is in good request at former rates. Liverpool Cannel, at $8 75; Liverpool Orrel, at $7 25@$7 50 ₩ chaldron; and Anthracite $4 25@$5 25 ₩ ton.

COFFEE—The demand is moderate, at unchanged prices. Sales, to-day, 50 bags Java, at 15½c.; 150 bags Rio, at 10¾c.; and, by auction, 2,500 bags Santos, at from 8¾c.@13¼c. ₩ lb., averaging $10 14 ₩ 100 lbs. Java, at 14½c.@16c.; Maracaibo, at 11½c.@13c.; Laguayra, at 11½c.@11¾c.; Rio, at 9¾c.@11½c.; Bahia, at 9c.@9½c., all four months credit; and St. Domingo, at 9½c.@9¾c., cash, ₩ lb.

COPPER—The demand is limited, and prices are unaltered. New Sheathing, 26c.; Yellow do., 21½c.; Old do., 19c.@21c.; American Ingot, 21½c.@22c.; Bolts, 30c.; Brazier's, 31c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request at steady prices. Sales have been reported, to-day, of 1,000 bales, closing firmly at the annexed rates. The available supply here is estimated at 28,146 bales, against 27,622 bales same time last year.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10½	10½	10½	10½
Middling	12¾	12¾	12⅞	13
Middling Fair	13¼	13¼	13⅜	13½

DRY GOODS—The sale, to-day, of foreign and domestic fabrics through WILMERDING, HOGUET & HUMBERT, was very well attended, and resulted, on the whole satisfactorily.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese, 47c.@50c. for Western, and 44c.@46c. for Southern, ₩ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—No. 1 Canton, 40 packs, $1 70 @$1 75, ₩ box.

FISH—Are in light supply and moderate request. We quote Dry Cod, $3 25@$3 85, ₩ cwt.; Pickled Cod, $3@$3 12½ ₩ bbl.; No. 1 Massachusetts Mackerel, large size, $14 25; small size, $12 25@$12 50; No. 2, large, $10 25@$10 50; do., small size and medium, $9 75@$10 50; No. 3, all sizes, $6 50@$8 ₩ bbl; Pickled Herring, $2 50@$2 75 ₩ bbl. Smoked Herring, 35c. for scaled, and 13c.@16c. for No. 1, ₩ box; Dutch Herring, $1 31¼@$1 37½ ₩ keg; Pickled Salmon, $29@$32 ₩ tc., and $22@$24 50 ₩ bbl.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is depressed, and prices favor buyers. The demand is moderate, mainly for home use. Sales 3,300 bbls.

Rejected Superfine State	$4 00	@$4 25
Rejected Extra State	4 35	@ 4 85
Standard Superfine State (nominally)	4 75	@ 4 90
Standard Extra State	5 20	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	4 75	@ 5 00
Fancy Ohio	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 15	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	5 90	@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 35	@ 5 45
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 8 50

Canadian continues in demand at, however, languid prices; sales 375 bbls., in lots, at from $5 40@$6 for low to choice extra ₩ bbl. Southern is in good request, but is less firm; sales 2,500 bbls., at $4 90@$5 40 for rejected brands, $5 45@$5 80 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $5 90@$8 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at $3 50@$4 40 for fine to superfine, ₩ bbl. Jersey Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $4 10@$4 25 ₩ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in limited request, at previous quotations.

GRAIN—Wheat is more plenty, and is lower, being less sought after. Sales 41,000 bushels, including good white Western at $1 30@$1 33; red do. at $1 18@$1 20; unsound Milwaukee Club, part at $1 05@$1 07; good to very choice new White Southern at $1 50@$1 60; and fair to good do. mixed and red at $1 26@$1 30 ₩ bushel. Corn is in fair demand at, however, drooping prices especially mixed Western, which is freely offered; sales 45,000 bushels, chiefly at 73c.@82c. for unsound to good mixed Western; 83c.@86c. for mixed Southern; 88c.@90c. for White do.; and 98c. for one lot of very choice Yellow Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye is abundant, and less valuable. Sales have been reported of 10,500 bushels at 78c.@79c. per bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue scarce, quiet and nominal. Oats are rather less freely offered and are in better demand. Western 53c.@55c.; State, 51c.@53c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 43c.@46c.; Southern 32c.@40c. ₩ bushel. White Beans, $1@$1 12½c.; Canada Peas, $1 05@$1 10 ₩ bushel.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales in Boston, since Friday last, 940 bales, including, according to the Boston *Shipping List*, "540 bales, 2 14@2 16 lbs. average, at 15¾c., 15⅞c.@16c., mostly at 16c.; and 300@400 bales, 2 12½@2.14 lbs. average, at 16c. ₩ yard, part 6 months and part 4 ₩ cent. off for cash. The stock in market has been reduced to 7,000 bales."

HAY—Sales 1,000 bales at 45c.@50c., cash, ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Continues very quiet, and prices are nominal, including American at $105@$125 for undressed, and $180@$195 for dressed ₩ ton. In Boston, since Friday last, sales of 500 bales poor Jute were made at $87 50 ₩ ton, 6 mos., to be delivered in New-York. A good article continues to be held there at $100 ₩ ton, 6 mos. In St. Louis, during the three business days ending Aug. 25, the receipts of Hemp amounted to 1,110 bales; the sales, to 446 bales undressed at from $90@$102 50 ₩ ton.

HIDES—Are in active request at advancing prices, including prime Buenos Ayres, at 27c.@27½c.; Rio Grande, 26¾c.@27c.; Orinoco, 24½c.@25c.; California, at 23½c.@24½c., for Dry, and 18c.@19c. for Dry Salted; Dry Matamoras, at 22½c.@23c.; Barcelonas, 19½c.; and City Slaughter, at 9¾c.@10c., ₩ lb. Stock on hand to-day of all kinds, 88,054, against 177,994 same time last year, and 43,866 same time in 1856. The Boston *Shipping List* says: "There have been sales of 10,000 Buenos Ayres, to arrive at Salem, on private terms; and 2,250 Dry Georgia, 2,000 Texas, and 300 Western Wet Salted, at full prices."

HOPS—Holders of last year's crop continue to ask 6c.@9c. ₩ lb., in view of the very unfavorable news from the Hop growing districts. The demand, however, is restricted, as buyers are reluctant to purchase freely at such prices. Old Hops have been almost entirely withdrawn from the market, and are nominal in price.

IRON—Is in moderate demand at our quotations: Scotch Pig, $22 50@23 50, English Bar, $45@$46 50 for common, and $55@$57 for refined, ₩ ton, usual terms; Sheet at 3¾c.@4½c.; for English, 12c.@14c. for first quality Russia, ₩ lb.; 500 tons Nos. 1 and 2 American Anthracite Pig changed hands in Philadelphia, at $21 and $20, cash.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 20 ₩ thousand.

LEAD—Is inactive at our quotations: Foreign Pig at $5 62½@$5 75; American Pig at $5 75, ₩ 100 lbs. Bar 6½c., and Pipe and Sheet at 6¾c. ₩ lb. In Boston, since Friday last, sales have been made of 300 tons Spanish Pig, part to arrive, at $5 62½@5 75; and 1,000 pigs Galena at $5 87½, cash, ₩ 100 lbs. In St. Louis, during the three business days ending Aug. 23, sales were made of 2,000 pigs Galena, and 600 pigs Dubuque at $8 35; also 530 pigs soft Missouri at $5 30 ₩ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Sole in pretty fair demand at former rates. French Calf Skins are salable and firm, including 34 lbs. at 90c.@95c.; 38 lbs. 85c.@90c.; 40 lbs. 80c.@85c.; 50 lbs., 77c.@80c.; and 60 to 70 lbs. 67c.@72c., 6 mos.

LIME—Rockland; 70c. for Common, and $1 12½ for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is inactive at former prices. New-Orleans, 50c.; Porto Rico, 37c.@43c.; Cuba Muscovado, 30c.@36c.; Clayed Cuba, 28c.@31c., ₩ gallon, usual terms.

NAILS—Cut, 3½c.; German Wrought, 4½c.@4¾c.; Clinch 5½c. ₩ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is very scarce and quiet, at $3 62½ ₩ 380 lbs.; 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been sold at 47c.@47½c., cash, ₩ gallon. Tar and Pitch, each, $1 75@$2 ₩ bbl. Resin is pretty actively inquired for, including Common at $1 65@$1 70 ₩ 310 lbs. No. 1, at $2 50@$4 50; and White and Pale, at $4 50@$5 75 ₩ 280 lbs. 3,500 bbls. Common were purchased, to arrive and afloat, at $1 65 ₩ 310 lbs.

OIL CAKE—City thin oblong, $37 50@$38; Western thin, $34@$34 25 ₩ ton.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are rather quiet here, including Crude Whale at 48c.@53c.; Bleached Winter Whale, at 63c.@66c.; Crude Sperm, at $1 23@$1 25; and unbleached Sperm, at $1 25@$1 30 ₩ gallon. Linseed is in light supply and good request, at 71c.@73c. ₩ gallon. Lard Oil at 90c.@95c., according to quality, ₩ gallon. Red Oil, 45c.@47½c., ₩ gallon. Olive Oil, 95c.@$1 ₩ gallon. Palm Oil, 8½c.; Tallow Oil, 9½c., cash, ₩ lb. In New-Bedford, during the week ending Aug. 23, sales were made of 1,500 bbls. Crude Sperm, at $1 20@$1 23; and 2,900 bbls. Crude Whale, at 48c.@53c. ₩ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States, for the week ending, Aug. 23, 1858.

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
Total	3,226	9,759	5 800
Previously	53,978	155 766	1,390,400
From Jan 1 to date	57,198	165,525	1,396,200
Same time last year	58,876	221 349	1,951,000

PROVISIONS—Pork is in better demand at improved prices; sales 3,500 bbls., in lots, at $17@$17 25 for Mess; $18 75@$19 for Clear, and $14 80@$14 85 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 8¼c.@8½c. for Hams, and 6¼c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in request, including dry Salted Middles at from 9c.@11c. Smoked Middles at 9½c.@11c.; and clear do. do. at 10½c.@11½c. ₩ lb. Smoked Shoulders at 7½c.@7¾c. Smoked Hams, 10½c.@11½c. Lard is salable and advancing: 350 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11½c.@11¾c. for fair to prime, ₩ lb. Beef is in fair demand at former prices; sales 500 bbls., in lots, at $13 75@$14 50 for repacked Western Mess; $15@$15 50 for extra do.; $11 50@$12 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$22 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $19@$20 ₩ bbl. Butter is in demand at 12c.@18c. for Ohio; 14c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@23c. for prime to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is selling moderately at 3c.@8c. for common to prime, ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of only 85 trcs. good to prime, at $3 50½@$3 75, cash, ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is in good demand at prices within our range: Liverpool Ground, 65c.; do. Fine, $1 10@$1 30, ₩ sack; Turk's Island, &c., 19c.@19½c.; Cadiz, 18c. ₩ bushel.

SALTPETRE—Sales here 400 bags on private terms; and in Boston of 1,000 bags, at 8¼c.@8½c. ₩ lb., 6 months.

SEEDS—Clover is in limited demand, chiefly at 9c. ₩ lb. Flaxseed is very scarce and nominal in price. The Western crop is a failure this year. Calcutta Linseed has been in good request and sales have been made, here and in Boston, of 17,940 bags, and 1,000 pockets at $2, cash, ₩ bushel. Timothy is rather quiet at from $2 25@$2 62½ ₩ bushel. In Philadelphia, 500 bushels Timothy have been sold at $2@$2 25 ₩ bushel.

SPELTER—Plates, 6½c.@6½c. ₩ lb.

SPICES—Are in request at unchanged figures.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand at former quotations. Sales 650 hhds., nearly, if not quite, all Cuba, at 7¼c.@8¼c.; also, 350 boxes low grade at 7¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs. prime at 10c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Are inactive, yet quoted firm, privately. The auction sale to-day resulted in the disposal of all that was offered at somewhat lower prices for low and middling qualities, and full rates for the better varieties. We annex a report of the lots sold by L. M. HOFFMAN & Co:

Imported from Hussar, &c.—terms 6 months:

Hyson—51 half chests at 36½c; 17 do. at 35c.; 23 do. at 31c; 63 do. at 27½c.

Young Hyson—37 half chests at 52c.; 33 do. at 51c.; 94 do. at 47c.; 189 do. at 46½c.; 72 do. at 46c.; 76 do. at 45c.; 28 do. at 43c.; 90 do. at 41½c.; 83 do. at 40½c.; 325 do. at 40c.; 21 do. at 39c.; 55 do. at 38½c.; 152 do. 38c.; 347 do. at 37½c.; 78 do. at 35½c.; 136 do. at 35c.; 130 do. at 34½c.; 122 do. at 34c.; 91 do. at 32½c.; 102 do. at 32c.; 214 do. at 31½c.; 69 do. at 31c.; 66 do. at 31½c.; 99 do. at 30c.; 58 do. at 29½c.; 158 do. at 29c.; 91 do. at 28½c.; 42 do. at 27½c.; 30 do. at 27c.; 317 do at 26½c.; 160 do. at 26c.; 40 do. at 25½c.; 274 do. at 25c.; 220 do. at 24c.; 48 do. at 24½c.; 82 do. at 23c.; 7 do. at 22½c.; 27 mats at 35½c.; 87 do. at 34c.; 99 do. at 33½c.; 21 do. at 33c.; 50 cases do. at 35½c.

Gunpowder—27 half chests at 35½c.; 15 do., 34½c.; 72 do., 33c.; 32 do., 32½c.; 34 do., 31½c.; 89 do., 31c.; 38 do., 30½c.; 57 do., 30c.; 89 do., 29½c.; 69 do., 29c.; 148 do., 28c.; 52 do., 27½c.; 22 mats, 39½c.; 33 do., 38c.

Imperial—85 half-chests at 50½c.; 104 do., 45c.; 26 do., 41½c.; 5 do., 38c.; 21 do., 36c.; 8 do., 31½c., 15 do. 33½c.; 43 do., 33c.; 30 do., 30½c.; 37 do., 30c.; 105 do., 28½c.; 255 do., 27½c.; 59 do., 26½c.; 29 do., 26c.; 8 do., 25½c.; 16 mats do., 44c.

WHISKY—Sales: 250 bbls. at 25½c. ₩ gallon.

WOOL—Has been in lively request, and as holders have not manifested any unusual degree of eagerness to secure customers, prices have continued very firm, closing in favor of sellers. The reported sales amount to 150,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, within a range of from 28c.@46c.; 45,000 lbs. ditto, Pulled, at 28c.@31c. for No. 1, 32c.@35c. for Superfine, and 35c.@38c. for Extra; also, 600 bales Donskai, 300 bales South America, and 60 bales Cordova at prices not disclosed. In Boston, last week, the demand for Domestic was good, at full rates. Sales were made of about 250,000 lbs. Fleece and Pulled, including some lots of Common and Medium Fleece for the Philadelphia market. In Foreign Wool there was also considerable activity, and the market was generally firm. Sales of 2,400 ballots Peruvian, 220 bales Chilian Merino and Mestizo, and 39 bales Mediterranean. In Buffalo, during the week, 10,000 lbs. choice Canada Fleece were sold at 30c. ₩ lb. The range for new Fleece there was from 22c.@30c. ₩ lb. In Pittsburg the market has been quiet for a week past, and prices have been nominally 30c.@45c. ₩ lb. The receipts there for shipment East have been falling off, amounting, last week to less than 1,000 bales. The receipts there by Railroad for the season have been about 10,000 bales.

FREIGHTS—Were very quiet. For Liverpool, no important engagements, and rates nominal: Cotton, ¼d.@5-32d. ₩ lb; Flour, 10½d.@1s.; Grain, 2½d.@3d.; Heavy Goods, 10s.@17s. 6d ₩ ton. For London, 10,000 Staves at 50s. For Antwerp, a foreign brig, on terms not disclosed. For Bremen, 200 bbls. Resin at 2s.; 150 bbls. Ashes, and 100 tcs. Rice at 22s. 6d. For Marseilles, a vessel, light Pipe Staves, on private terms. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Clipper ship *Competitor*, from Richmond to San Francisco, with 8,000 to 9,000 bbls. Flour; a Swedish brig to Hull, Grain; a bark, 360 tons, to Zanzibar and back; ship *Meguntícook*, 477 tons, from Doboy to Queenstown, Ireland, Timber, on terms we did not learn; a Danish bark to London, Guano, 26s.; a British bark to Bristol, England, Resin, 2s. 3d., and Oil Cake 20s.; a ship from Baltimore to Havre, Tobacco, 20s.; one from St. George to Bristol Channel, Deals, £3 10s.; Norwegian bark *Charleston*, to Hamburg, Rice, 35s.; two barks from Elizabethport to Aspinwall, Coal, $6; a brig from Jacksonville to Trinidad, P. S., Sawed Lumber, $11 50; a bark from St. Mary's, Ga., to Trinidad or Demerara, $12 50; a brig, 200 tons, from Bangor to Curacoa, $8; a schooner from Wilmington to St. Croix, $10 50; one, 150 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $1,400; a brig to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, Sugar 40c., and Molasses $3 on and $3 50 under deck; one, 130 tons, to Cienfuegos, on private terms, and back from Mansanilla to New-York, $1,150.

Buffalo Live Stock Market, Aug. 24.

Receipts at the Buffalo Cattle Yards (L. CROCKER & Co.) Aug. 21:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Totals	1,302	233	110
Shipped to Eastern markets	1,302	133	110

The sales that transpired at these yards were 64 head of cattle at 3¾c., and 18 do. at 3½c.; total, 82. Hogs, 233 at 4c.

Cattle received from State Line Railroad	1,056
Cattle received from Lake Huron Railroad	91
Sheep received from State Line Railroad	110
Hogs received from State Line Railroad	233
Cattle received from Boats	155

Buffalo Live Hog Market.

Receipts at Cushing's Yards for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 21, 3,009 hogs.

Shipped to Eastern Markets	2,377
Taken by Distillers for feeding	203
Taken for Buffalo Market	45
Left over	384
Total	3,009

Sales 300 fat corn hogs at 4¾c.; 203 stock hogs at 4c.; 154 fat hogs at 4c.; 43 fat and stock at from 4½c. to 5½c.

THIEVES CAUGHT.—Peter McGinniss, Joseph McCusker and Joseph Clifford, all boys, were detected on Tuesday morning, in Baxter-street, by Officer Riker, of the Sixth Precinct, trying to sell a watch, which they had stolen in King-street, Monday, from a drunken man. The officer took them before Justice Osborn and committed them for trial.

FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—Catherine Ashbel, indicted for grand larceny in Boston, Mass., was arrested in this City, on Tuesday, by an officer of the Tenth Precinct. The accused is a white woman, [illegible] husband.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LAST MAN—COLUMBUS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—PAS DE BOUQUET—LA MANOLA—THE WILLOW COPSE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—YOUNG ACTRESS—ROBBERS OF THE RHINE-OH.

BOWERY THEATRE—NICK WHIFFLES—RED GNOME—ATLANTIC CABLE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM—CUT AND COME AGAIN—MAKE YOUR WILL.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART.

PALACE GARDEN—DODWORTH'S BAND—GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT—FIREWORKS &C.

Ocean Steamers.

The *City of Washington* leaves N.Y. for Liverpool. Aug. 28

The *Saxonia* leaves New York for Hamburg .....Sept. 1

The *Arabia* leaves New-York for Liverpool.........Sept. 1

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.............	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.......................	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and	3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail...........7 A.M. and	4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2	P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat..................4	P.M.

☞ D. KIMBALL & Co., No. 17 Market-square, Providence, R. I., will supply those who want the DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, WEEKLY, or the CALIFORNIA TIMES. All orders promptly attended to.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., yesterday, before 12 o'clock, received a dispatch from SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., Chairman of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, which had been forwarded from Valentia during the forenoon. It was simply congratulatory, but worth notice as an indication of the progress made by the electricians in their experiments, as it only occupied two hours in the transit. Last night the crew of the *Niagara* met at the Hall of the Union, in Cooper's Institute, and, together with a crowded audience of our citizens, were addressed by CYRUS W. FIELD, Captain HUDSON, JOSEPH HOXIE and others, after which they repaired to the Palace Gardens, and sat down to an ample festival there provided for them.

The new Minister to Venezuela, Mr. TURPIN, has received his complete instructions, and will leave immediately for Laguayra. He is now, we believe, in this City.

The Utah Mail to July 31 has arrived at Leavenworth, Kansas. There is no news of interest.

We have news from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, to the 2d inst. Business is reported very brisk, nearly $200,000 worth of goods having been sold there within two months. The crops were in very fine condition. A war with the Navajoe Indians was considered inevitable, they having invited the troops to fight.

A proclamation has been issued by the Board of Commissioners under the English bill, giving the result of the Kansas election. They declare the English proposition rejected by 9,512 majority. The whole vote cast was 13,088, exclusive of some precincts which were excluded on the ground of informality.

An article which we copy from the Washington *Union* announces that the War Department has determined to order General HARNEY to the command of the army in Washington Territory, to conduct the Winter campaign against the Indians. He and his staff will leave for the Pacific in about six weeks, and in the meantime all needful preparations for the successful prosecution of the war will be made.

The continued outrages of the Indians on the frontiers of Texas have at last aroused the attention of Government to the necessity of taking active measures against them. Gen. TWIGGS, the head of the Department of Texas, has issued orders for an expedition, which will be composed of four companies of U. S. Cavalry and fifty Infantry, under command of Brevet Major VAN DORN, Captain of the Second Cavalry. The expedition will move from Fort Belknap on the 14th of September, and scour the country beyond the Red River, without any particular reference to Department limits

On the 12th inst. a grand barbecue was given at Craytonville, S. C., in honor of the Hon. JAMES L. ORR, Speaker of the House of Representatives. In the course of his speech on the occasion he took bold and decided ground against the proposition to reopen the Slave-trade as against the interests as well as the policy of the South, and commented upon the folly of the late Southern Commercial Convention in attempting to agitate the subject. He also alluded to the pending contest in Illinois, and declared that he would infinitely prefer to see DOUGLAS a Senator rather than LINCOLN, and closed with a feeling exhortation in favor of the preservation of the Union.

At the solicitation of M. C. MEIGS, Captain of Engineers in charge of the works connected with the capitol extension at Washington, Col. ORR, Speaker of the House of Representatives, has written a letter giving his opinion as to the fitness of the new hall for the purposes of its erection. He pronounces it a success in every particular. Under all circumstances, in its acoustics, its ventilation, its heating, its lighting, and its conveniences for the comfort of members, he considers it eminently successful. This is in direct contradiction of the generally expressed opinions.

Our Key West correspondent gives some particulars of the destruction by fire of the ship *Otseanthe* at that place on the 26th ult., before reported. The crew of the United States brig *Dolphin* rendered efficient assistance in trying to save the vessel and cargo, the latter consisting of 1,200 bales of cotton, being the cargo of ship *Sultan*, and 6,000 sacks of corn. The whole was a total loss.

Our correspondence from Sagua la Grande informs us that the health of that place is not so bad as of other points on the Cuban coast. The United States brig-of-war *Dolphin*, Captain MAFFITT was in the harbor, and a large merchant fleet loading with sugar.

General WILLIAMS, the hero of Kars, who arrived at Halifax, on Tuesday evening, on board the *Canada*, was the recipient, yesterday, of a grand ovation given in his honor by the citizens of that place.

The Philadelphia *Press* is authorized to state that Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER is in favor of the admission of Kansas as a State of the Union at the next session of Congress, or whenever the people present their Constitution to Congress.

A murder was committed at Enterprise, Miss., on Wednesday week. Col. WM. P. HUDNALL, while discussing warmly at the dinner table with one J. M. STEELE, was stabbed by the latter with a bowie-knife.

A frost occurred on Monday night in the vicinity of New-Haven.

The Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, the Secretary of the Navy, yesterday visited the Navy-Yard at Brooklyn, where he was received with much attention by the Commodore and the officers of the station. He visited the different workshops and the ships of the yard, and, on going on board the *North Carolina*, was saluted with seventeen guns. He visited the *Brooklyn*, lying at PEASE & MURPHY'S Iron-Works, and then returned to his hotel.

The Joint-Committee on the Celebration met as usual, yesterday, and received several applications for places in the procession. Brigadier-General YATES was elected Grand Marshal of the procession of Sept. 1. The Secretary of the Navy has been invited by the Acting-Mayor, Alderman CLANCY, to take part in the celebration.

An alternative *mandamus* was issued yesterday morning to the Board of Supervisors, to show cause why they should not be compelled to insert in the tax levy the $300,000 asked for by the Commissioners of Records.

The Emigration Commissioners met in Worth-street yesterday, and transacted some routine business of little public interest.

The Cattle Markets continue to be abundantly supplied. The City receipts for the week ending yesterday amounted to 4,161 hard, which is a thousand more than the average weekly receipts of all last year. The prices of the preceding market day prevailed yesterday morning and the previous evening for the better grades of cattle, but there was a slight decline after dinner. The poorer grades were ¼c.@½c. ℔ lb. lower, and the yards were not quite cleared at night.

The General Markets, yesterday, were quite depressed, and prices were lower for the leading kinds of Breadstuffs. There was a good inquiry for Oats, at advanced rates. Cotton was salable and steady. Pork was brisker and dearer. Other hog products were also doing better. The Coffee sale was quite successful. The Tea sale resulted in the disposal of about all that was offered at somewhat easier prices for common and medium grades, and firm rates for the better qualities. Sugars were moderately active at unchanged figures. Other branches of trade exhibited no very important alteration. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 779.

The Americans in Council.

When devout men set out together upon a crusade, it becomes them to cast the world aside, and sinking all minor feuds, unite heartily in their immediate calling. In more senses than one, they are bidden to take up their cross and bear it with one heart to the hour and crown of victory. Then, with all the sanctity of their deeds about them, they are at liberty to fall as soon as they please by the ears, and in the resumption of old personal quarrels be zealous even to slaying. Your Leopolds may lock up the lion-hearted in Austrian dungeons; and your Phillips may intrigue with perfidious Johns, but not until the holy wars are over, and ample indulgence secured for all violent malfeasances.

It is in the neglect of these wholesome principles, that the cardinal error of the so-called American Party consists. In its wholesale animosity to Popery, it cannot bear a single cross. Its Council assembled on Tuesday at Albany. Thither came all the leaders of the Order, if that title still befits it, and with them a surprisingly liberal muster of the rank and file, making, on the whole, the most respectable gathering of the party recorded in several years. Not only the unusual numbers present, but the tone of the talk, within and without the meeting-house, argued some business of more than ordinary moment to be adjusted; and yet, in the eyes of the world, the only avowed business was of no consequence whatever. It was to fix day and place for a State Nominating Convention. The clue to the mystery is brief. The whole difficulty lay in the question, Should the party advance so far toward fusion with the Republicans, as to hold its Convention at Syracuse on the 8th of September, the day appointed for the Republican meeting? The leading spirits were evidently friendly to that manifestation of a conciliatory temper, regardless of consequences. A larger number were not unwilling, if the step was unlikely to involve them in an abhorred pact with Abolitionism. A third interest opposed all fusion, and all measures rendering fusion practicable; joining, nevertheless, in the anathemas of the rest against the Administration, and conceding the necessity of some combination for curbing and ejecting it. The result was a determination, expressed by a majority of two to one, in favor of the Syracuse meeting, and an alliance *pro hoc vice* with Black Republicanism. With the wisdom of this decision we have nothing to do. Far better than any beside do these earnest but cautious men know their ability to resist the seductions that must inevitably be held out to them at Syracuse. They are sensible even to nervousness of the danger of absorption involved in any approach to that haunt of intrigue. Hence every advance towards fusion is hedged about with precautions, exceptions, provisos, protests, limitations. It is reiterated that if they venture this time into bad company, it is for this time only. No future conjunction is to be hoped for. All inferences are discouraged. With an ample saving of American principles, involving old Nativism, old Protection dogmas, old hostility to bell, book and candle, pope, devil and pretender, they propose, possibly, in certain undefined contingencies, if nothing unforeseen intervenes, if it prove expedient, if distinct advances are made from the Republican side, under vigorous protest against Republican doctrines, and open fire upon the Republican leaders, and with loud vituperation against the special friends of FREMONT, to unite momentarily, plenerally, *ad litem*, as the learned in the law have it, for this one fight, no more; and with emphatic declarations against being regarded as a "permanency" rather than as a "temporary" in the Republican connection. So coy are our American friends; so faithful to their manifold, and fragile, and evanescent platforms, whose beams are as penetrable as sunbeams, and whose planks are as a footing of glass! It is certainly best, if you lean on a brittle walking-stick of inestimable worth, not to hazard it in a miscellaneous shillalah fight, without making sound terms for its immunity from all downright hard knocks. The Americans cannot be too solicitous about their principles. There is no foretelling when they may elude them, and disappear.

In good sooth, if there is to be, if these gentlemen who stand shivering on the brink of coalition, propose to effect such union with elements antagonistic to the Administration, as may expel it from power two years hence, they must set about the business in a very different spirit from that of the Albany Council. They must be content to tuck away in some side pocket of their last year's surtout all those distinctive dogmas which are the soul of the Order. They must lay aside the livery of Nativism, and losing their petty identity in the mass of a great Opposition party, fight with singleness of purpose this all-important campaign. There is no fact plainer than that the views of the party are impossible, so long as the Buchanan Democracy control the Federal Government. Clear the ground before you proceed to erect your edifice; and to clear it, you have got to lay aside the ridiculous fastidiousness and namby-pambyism of your present politics, and go to the task with the nerve, the unity and the will of men. You are no better Protestants for all your protests; your resolutions and reservations and hyper-cautiousness will not prevent one Irishman from voting a straight Democratic ticket, or secure one adherent to counterbalance that vote. Go to Syracuse, if you are going, with the face and courage of patriotic men; and if you can secure your terms, registry law, candidate, and all, from the Republicans, secure them, but in the name of sense have done with this preliminary and ridiculous attempt at diplomacy.

A BELL-TOWER IN THE PARK.—The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen on Repairing the City Hall, have made, upon the whole, a very sensible and commendable report. We trust it may be adopted, lest, if any attempt should be made to amend it, a much worse plan might be adopted in its place. No particular benefit will be gained by raising the central attic and making it a full story,—but then it will not do any harm,—and the erection of an iron cupola, bearing some resemblance to the old one, will not be objectionable. The cupola that was destroyed was not an original one,—it had been very materially altered. The only novelty to which any decided objection should be made, is that of an iron bell-tower in the Park. While St. Paul's bell and tower are so near, there can be no necessity for this bell-tower,—for it must be only a temporary erection, to be removed whenever the new City Hall shall be built,—unless it can be so placed and designed as to be incorporated with the new structure. The better way will be to defer the erection of the proposed tower until the plans of the new Hall shall have been decided upon, and then it can be put up at once.

Who is to Blame?

The secession of Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD from the management of the new suboceanic telegraph was an event of ill-omen. The whole business appears to be miserably bungled. There has been delay at every step since the cable was landed. There have been blunders and stupidity inexcusable; and there is reason to believe that the jealousies and rixation of the scientific corps will for a long time defer the public usefulness of the work, and excite lively prejudices against it. We have had occasion heretofore to remark the utter unfitness of scientific people for the active business of life. They handle only to misdirect, confuse, and perplex it. They as surely fall to quarreling as a group of wild Irishmen at a wake; and the confiding public in attendance upon their sage experiments has presently reason to suspect that the only science of which the learned professors are sincere votaries is that which they practice in common with JOHN MORISSEY and BILLY MULLIGAN. We have, in fact, high authority for stating that Mr. FIELD'S retirement from the control was due to his foreknowledge of the outbreak and riot among the electricians and their partisans, which were to follow the completion of the line.

Three weeks have now elapsed since the cable was laid. The world has been on tip-toe for practical results. The huge marine creature of human ingenuity was undoubtedly there; but its great claim was to the automatic power of speech. That it could communicate by signs or signals we were assured, but for days the all-essential question, Can it really speak? remained unanswered. Then it stammered out what purported to be a Royal message, confused, halting and half delivered; and, resting a day or two after the imperfect effort, it gathered strength to return a Presidential reply. The faculty of speech was proved, but was it such an utterance as could be put serviceably to every day uses? Could the new agent run upon the world's errand? Could it work in practice those splendid miracles which were predicated of it in theory? The oracle was appealed to for the solution of these distracting doubts, and the only answer a waiting world has extracted is that the line is in the custody of the electricians, and, until the sesame of Mr. WHITEHOUSE be uttered, the channel of intra-mundane thought must remain closed.

Who is Mr. WHITEHOUSE, that all mankind must stand in silent anticipation of his fiat? Let us admit that his services, in the early development of the enterprise were valuable; but they have been well compensated; and if they were not, there is certainly no proportion between them and this provoking return, exacted at the expense of universal patience. Is there no other reward for his transcendent merits but in the employment of his machine, a machine confessedly inadequate to the business in hand, but which may become practicable if the directors, and two worlds, will forbear until he shall have devoted an unknown number of months to its improvement?

Is there not an American invention of known adaptation to the use, which might be had and employed without this solemn trifling? The questions are pertinent. If it be true that the working of the great wonder is to be in the hands of Engineer BRIGHT, whose incompetency delayed the submersion of the cable a twelvemonth, and of Electrician WHITEHOUSE, whose apparatus is known to be inferior to the invention of Mr. HUGHES, and who yet postpones the active operation of the line by his fruitless experiments; and if these gentlemen are so retained, in order to have the management of the work exclusively in English hands, the sooner we open a second cable, and give it to an American FIELD to drop, with the aid of the paying out machinery of the American engineer, and work it with new instruments of our American HUGHES, the better it will be for America and the world.

Athletic Sports.

The readers of the TIMES must have noticed the extraordinary increase of attention lately on the part of the public to base ball and cricket playing. For a score of years back, persons anxious to see a game of cricket could be gratified at Harlem, or at Hoboken, on almost any fair Summer day, but the players were generally Englishmen, and the few Yankees who went in came out with blistered hands and defeat. Yankees protested that when they fairly attempted a share of the honors of the field, they stood no chance; that the old cricketers, by fair means or foul, always conspired to seize the victory; even that they hired professional players to conduct the game for them when the odds were on Jonathan's side, and so it came at last to be believed that no man who did not drop his Hs could possibly win honors at bowling or wicket-keeping.

Meanwhile, base ball was one of the games we read of, and remembered as in pretty nearly the category of the blind-man's buff, goal, and tag, that so delighted us when we were quite young gentlemen. On some grand holiday, certain grown-up bold boys would go down into a secluded suburban valley, as far as possible out of sight of the multitude that would be sure to make merry over the awkward pitching and the outrageous misses to catch, and have a grand time. But the young folks were kept too busy to think of playing ball as a business, and the old folks frowned on all such wastes of time.

But the newspapers have been talking up the value of bodies—preaching for years past that human flesh was a very fair article when well kept—indeed, that it was the only pickle that would keep souls from spoiling above ground. Certain Germans—Turners—by their exploits have kept before the public, too, the excellence of muscle, and glorified the enjoyment of physical exercise. This preaching, and these examples, are at last telling on our people, and now every fair afternoon all the heights in the neighborhood of New-York and Brooklyn are crowded with men and women, old and young, to see the base-ball players. The flag of some club is always flying, and two lads seldom meet in the street with ten minutes to spare that they are not practicing throw and catch. The talk of all the urchins, is of bats, and runs, and umpires. The old people are pretty nearly as much infected as the young. The oldest deacon in one of our straitest churches was around a few days since with an invitation to join an Old People's Club, which is to play every Saturday afternoon.

We hail the new fashion with delight. It promises, besides its host of other good works, to kill out the costly, dissipating target excursions. We predict that it will spread from the City to the country, and revive there, where it was dying out, a love of the noble game; that it will bring pale faces and sallow complexions into contempt; that it will make sad times for the doctors, and insure to our well-beloved country a generation of stalwart men, who will save her independence, notwithstanding that she is hitched to her old mother by a cable through which a London Lord Mayor can receive and return his congratulations with the Honorable Mayor of New York all within a week.

American Ideas of Government.

Our London namesake has for some time been seriously exercised as to the government of the New-Caledonian Gold Regions. It is amusing to see how painfully it is impressed with the necessity of immediately transporting thither the entire bristling battery of governmental forms, police and red-tapeism, anticipating all kinds of chaos-come-again, unless the same be forthwith effectuated. Last week we transferred to our columns two recent articles on this subject from the *Times*, which we doubt not our readers perused with mingled emotions. In one of these, after a ludicrously sombre picture of the state of things in the new colony, it lugubriously laments that in New-Caledonia "there is yet no authority, no police, except what those rude outcasts of society may institute among themselves, influenced by the instinct of self-preservation!" And, in a subsequent article, the English Government is urged to "take such immediate measures as may give an orderly and regular character to the proceedings of the new colony, and, by at once arming the Government with sufficient physical force, may make itself feared and obeyed."

Now, it will not be understood that we, too, do not perfectly appreciate the importance to any society of a social organization. Indeed, it is an imperative necessity. But it is the difference in the English and American methods of bringing about such an organization that is significant. Spell-bound in the old rut and routine, the English mind seems utterly inadequate to the comprehension of the spontaneous and audacious forms social forces assume in America, where free play is given to the creative energies of human nature. Petrified in the crystalline mould of theories, traditions, and parliamentary formula, their eyes seem to have become blurred to the fact that, after all, institutions, governments and societies flow from man's self-conscious activity; that their very forms and formulas, too, were once audacious innovations, and that the same power that shed these is ready to organize itself into new forms. If we were to take sides with those who find the solution of mental and social phenomena in the law of races, we should certainly say that, of all national minds, the English is the one most bullied by tradition and precedent, and comes least directly face to face with the truth of things. An institution, law, custom, once established, the English mind inclines to adhere to it for ever, even after the life whereby it lived has gone, and it has become a ridiculous anachronism. The same peculiarity characterizes English colonization. England always operates from without, imposing laws, taxes, formulas, and pressing down with the load of police and external authority. But American annexation and colonization are organic and creative. Content with infusing great and fruitful ideas, it absorbs from within into its own fluid and flexible substance, leaving all special forms and applications to be made by circumstances. As it has more in mind the inauguration of living conceptions than any set system, the American political genius easily adapts itself to any condition, and carries within itself the means of a spontaneous solution of all special problems that may present themselves.

An eminent illustration of the constructive power of self-government is offered in the case of the organization of California. The outbursting of the *auri sacra fames* attracted crowds of just such "rude outcasts of society" as have recently been rushing to the courses of Fraser's River. And yet, strange to say, these wild, centrifugal and apparently intractable masses immediately fell, by certain hidden laws, into place and order. That incendiary conglomeration became a social organism, formed a State and a Constitution, enacted laws and exercised all the functions of a healthy body politic. Nameless, unknown men, unschooled in the "higher statesmanship," but having learned the lesson of social architecture in self-government, they proved themselves equal to the solution of problems that were then baffling the best political heads of Europe. This is a striking manifestation of the superiority of the inborn faculty of social organization over all merely theoretical conceptions and schemes. To have endeavored to fit these combustible elements into the Procrustean bed of abstractions would have been but to convulse them in splintering and bewildering confusion.

The social organization of California is one of the most striking chapters in universal history. It is a luminous manifestation of the faculty of self-government, and is of more value to prove the creative energies of human nature than any previous thousand years in the annals of the world. It teaches the lesson people are so apt to forget, that man has all within him. We apprehend there is a great deal of unnecessary terror of anarchy. Indeed, it is often of advantage, as it strips off all needless bandages and lets the real laws come into play. Surely it cannot be that every part and particle of matter bristles with law, and that man alone is lawless. Rather is humanity naturally constructive. There is that versatility in human society that will fit for itself a sphere under any circumstances.

So, doubtless, will it be with the rude, self-helping masses, who are finding their way to the auriferous placers of the North Pacific Coast. The auspicious suggestion of California is not unavailing. We would have due regard paid to the establishment of law and justice; the danger is in setting up theoretical schemes, apart from the consideration of the circumstances and conditions involved, and endeavoring to force social elements into an order unfit for them. A law is useless unless it be anticipated in the mind of the people by a corresponding want. All government should simply consist in the removal of obstacles to the free action of the spontaneous social forces. We are not afraid but the new Colony will be able to grapple with its own difficulties, and cut a direct path to the solution of all political problems that may arise.

MERCHANT LORDS.—There are many noble families in England which are indebted for their patents of nobility to their founder's successes in trade. It was a singular circumstance, therefore, that a member of the House of Lords, of so recent a creation as the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, should utter such disparaging remarks, in reference to the mercantile classes, as he did in a speech lately on the Indian bill, when referring to the admission of cadets to the military service. He advocated the exclusion of the sons of merchants, and for the following most remarkable reasons.

"The education," said his Lordship, "obtained in these cramming colleges is not the highest species of education;—that which is attained at *home, by the example and conversation of good parents, is by far the highest. You cannot compare for a moment the education which the sons of clergymen and officers get with the education obtained by the sons of rich grocers and linen-drapers*, who will be successful in these competitive examinations. Depend upon it, this is a great and most injurious social revolution."

This allusion to the good parentage of boys who have the fortune not to belong to the commercial classes, sounds sufficiently whimsical in this country where merchants form the upper-crust of society. As the speech of Lord ELLENBOROUGH did not even elicit a "hear," according to the reports, it must have been considered as altogether proper by the lordships to whom it was addressed. And yet there are in the House of Lords several merchants and sons of merchants, who must have experienced a very queer sensation if they listened to the disparaging remarks of Lord ELLENBOROUGH. There are, for example: Baron BELPER, formerly Mr. STRUTT, the manufacturer, who has but just been admitted to the House of Lords; and Baron OVERSTONE, formerly JONES LOYD, the Manchester banker; and Baron MACAULAY, the son of a merchant; and Baron ASHBURTON, the son of a London merchant, and whose mother was the daughter of a Philadelphia merchant; and there, too, is the Governor-General of India himself, Lord CANNING, who came from a mercantile family, and whose father, the great statesman, was educated by his uncle, a banker, who was raised to an Irish peerage; and then there was Sir ROBERT PEEL, whose father sold calicoes, and many similar cases that might be mentioned. It was a most strange circumstance that a member of the House of Lords should make such insulting and disparaging remarks about a class of men whose representatives must have sat within the sound of his voice. It was like Governor HAMMOND, of South Carolina, the son of a wagon-maker, denouncing Northern mechanics as white slaves.

DEMOCRATIC PROGRAMMES.—In a letter from an Albany correspondent, which we publish in another column, the curious in matters of party management will find some rare texts for thought and speculation. What a farce becomes popular suffrage when we look behind the scenes and see such agencies as are there described at work, directing and controlling every movement with no more reference to the people, or popular interests, than if no such thing as a people existed!

It would seem, from the revelations of our correspondent, that Ex-Mayor WOOD must have already abandoned his intention of retiring to that private circle wherein he hoped to be "both prized and appreciated;" we find him again busy in the old trade of political wire-working, and his associates are much the same as used to figure by his side in the days of his flusher fortune.

But such plots and agencies are not confined to one particular side in this Democratic contest. There is another "programme," the details of which seem just as tyrannical an infringement of popular right; but on this point we must wait for further developments. It is time that the many upright and conservative men in the Democratic Party should look this matter of clique-domination in the face, and say how much longer they will be content to let it sit and rule above them in the high places of power.

All the evils we suffer under in political life have their origin in the wretched struggle for place and pay; or, rather, this struggle is the motive power by which a few crafty and designing leaders control the action of the Ward politicians and the rank and file who make up such Falstaffian legions as are depicted in the letter of our correspondent. Let us once be blessed with a President of clear head and strong will, who will have strength enough to ignore the doctrine of rotation in petty offices, and he will earn for himself and Administration a name second to none in the history of our country.

Shipping Fruit to New-York.

Under this head we notice a communication in a Southern paper, which, were it not for the errors it contains, one would suppose to have been written by a Northern commission man. The directions there given, however, are such that no person once following them would be likely to do it again. For instance, Peaches are to be packed in boxes, with straw, leaves or hay.

This is all wrong, as more or less of the fruit will decay on the passage, and, moistening the packing, prevent that circulation of air which is absolutely necessary. Hence it is that those accustomed to ship fruits or vegetables which decay soon, if in barrels, cut or bore numerous holes in the side and ends.

Having carefully observed the arrivals of Peaches, Apricots and Plums from the South, we find them in the best condition when put up as follows: Peaches, for example, should be picked a few days before they are ripe, so that they will just begin to soften when they reach their destination. Pack carefully in slat boxes, two feet long by eighteen inches wide and eight inches deep, with a partition running down through the centre. Boxes of this size hold two peach-baskets when first filled, but the contents shrink somewhat on the voyage from softening and decay. The slats should be just far enough apart to prevent the fruit from being pilfered on the way, while the shallow depth and middle partition keep it in small masses, so that the pressure from above is light. The boxes are also of the most convenient size to handle. Avoid *all packing material*, unless each peach or plum is wrapped in tissue paper, which only pays when an extraordinary high price is expected.

In taking the fruit to the steamer, let the land carriage be upon spring-wagons, and put the fruit on board, if possible, only on the day of sailing. The Southern fruit trade is annually increasing in importance, and while it is proving lucrative to those engaged in it, it furnishes us with a supply quite in advance of our own raising, to say nothing of the higher flavor when grown under a more tropical sun; and, as the Northern crops of peaches are gradually diminishing in amount, and deteriorating in quality, we may yet have to rely mainly upon our Southern neighbors, and wish them to understand the best possible method of putting up their fruit to insure a ready sale when opened here.

FOUND DEAD.—An Irishman named ARCHIBALD CARMICHAEL, was found dead in a ditch on Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth streets. There was only one foot of water in the ditch, and it was a matter of some doubt how the man had met his death. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday, and the Jury brought in a verdict of "Death from Suffocation."

City Items.

BRANCH'S CONDITION.—A gentleman upon whose statements we can place the utmost reliance, tells us that a day or two ago he visited BRANCH, at Blackwell's Island. After crossing the river and reaching the Island, the gentleman was shown into a small office attached to the Penitentiary. At this place he saw one of the clerks present an order from one of the "Governors," to be permitted to see BRANCH. After a few moments the unfortunate Alligator, but still indomitable BRANCH, presented himself. His face was paler than when in the City, and his general appearance was that of a man who was suffering from a want of nutritious food and the usual comforts of life. BRANCH was dressed in the prison costume; his hair was cropped and his whiskers shaved. He stated that he was now employed in carrying the tools used by the people of the quarry, and that, although the work was not necessarily too severe, yet the fact, that he was confined all day amid the dust of the quarry, and fed on food which his system and appetite revolts at, he was rapidly loosing his strength, and was threatened with a paralysis of his left side. He stated that he had to get up several times in the night to rub his limbs, and that his case was agravated from the fact that he was denied the use of slippers, and had consequently to stand on the stone floor whenever he was obliged to rise from his bed. He says that if the present severe discipline is not alleviated, he will not live six weeks, and his chest is severely affected by the dust of the quarry, and the hard labor he has to perform, without adequate food.

BOGUS CABLE FOR SALE—CAUTION TO ENTHUSIASTS.—The excitement which the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable has occasioned has created a new set of imposters, mock sailors, who pretend to belong to the *Niagara*, and who invade offices, saloons and bar-rooms with grossly bad imitations of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, five or six inches in length, which they offer for sale at prices varying from fifty cents to a dollar. These men can never be mistaken for real sailors by anybody but the greenest landsman, who has never whiffed the sea breeze in his life. Their appearance is bogus, their pretended nautical talk is bogus, and their "cable" is the most bogus of all. There will be plenty of the genuine cable in the market before many days. Let enthusiasts wait; they will be able to purchase it at a cheap rate at respectable establishments. In the meantime let them shun the bogus cable of the streets.

THE STATEN ISLAND ACCIDENT.—The bodies of the two young men drowned while bathing last Sunday, off Staten Island, near the Narrows, were found yesterday. Their names were ALFRED GARDNER, nineteen years of age, in the employ of Mr WALKER, piano forte manufacturer, No. 1 Astor-place, and ANTONIO VALDIS, a native of Cuba, aged eighteen years, in the employ of PESANT BROTHERS, No. 104 Pearl-street. It would appear that they had endeavored to fasten their boat, in which they had left their clothes, by an oar stuck into the sand; and that seeing the oar give way, and the boat begin to drift, they rushed after it into deep water, and as neither of them could swim were both lost. They were young men of excellent character and good prospects, and their loss is sincerely felt by a large circle of friends.

LAUNCH.—The new bark *D. Jex*, of about 425 tons, will be launched from Capt. DARLING'S Yard, at Port Jefferson, L. I., on Saturday the 28th inst. She is a very superior vessel, having been built by Capt. DARLING with the greatest care for JOSIAH JEX, Esq., of this City, who we understand intends sending her to Belize, Honduras, in place of the late bark *Cadet*, long running in that trade, also owned by Mr. JEX, and who has made every effort to supply her place, by getting the new bark ready after the loss of the *Cadet* became known. Capt. GUIDE, late of the *Cadet*, will command her, he having been long and favorably known in the Belize Trade, in connection with Mr. JEX.

The Tehuantepec Railroad Company have sustained a heavy loss in the foundering at sea of their steamer *Poydras*, as mentioned in yesterday's TIMES. Many fear that this accident will retard the opening of this transit route from New-Orleans to San Francisco. The Company announced a few weeks ago, when Mr. AUGUSTE BELMONT advanced them $175,000, upon their mail contract, that a line of post-coaches over the Peninsula would be started, in connection with steamers, on the 1st October next. It is somewhat doubtful if it is done.

HONOR TO PROFESSOR MORSE.—Over the main entrance to the New-York University on Washington square, a large transparency has been placed upon which is an excellent representation of Professor MORSE, the Electrician, with the words, "In Honor of Prof. S. F. B. MORSE" inscribed above it. Professor MORSE was an instructor at the University, and there his first experiments in telegraphing were made.

RECEPTION OF CYRUS W. FIELD.—We understand that the numerous friends of CYRUS W. FIELD Esq., in his native county of Berkshire, Mass., are preparing to give him a splendid reception to-morrow at Great Barrington. The following are the Committee of Reception: David Leavitt, Geo. R. Ives, A. G. Whiton, R. Taylor, I. Sumner, Z. C. Russell, A. C. Russell, I. Seeley, T. Dewey, L. G. Robbins, Sheldon Leavitt, B. F. Durant.

THE CITY HALL BELL.—Our sonorous acquaintance is prostrate in the grass behind the City Hall. Great is the wonderment of the crowd at its dimensions. Some maintain that it weighs at least a dozen tons. Its exact weight is 11 tons, 6 cwt.

HENRY JANSSEN, chief mate of the American ship *Emerald Isle*, was arrested yesterday, charged with having committed a dangerous assault upon one of the crew with a belaying pin. He was discharged on bail.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH, WEDNESDAY.—At the meeting of the Board this day, the Health officer reported the arrival of the steamers *Alabama* and *Huntsville* from Savannah. He said that it had been indirectly reported to him, within the past two days, that yellow fever was prevailing to a slight extent at Savannah; that he had taken pains to ascertain the truth of these reports, but that he obtained nothing definite in relation thereto till the receipt of the following letter and bill of health from the Health officer of Savannah, which he submitted to the Board:

SAVANNAH, Friday, Aug. 20, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I have learned that the ship *Sparkling Wave*, that recently put into your port, having cases of yellow fever on board, was reported as from Savannah, Georgia. The facts of the case stand thus: The *Sparkling Wave* was reported to me as lying off Tybee Light, 18 miles from the city, with the loss of two mates and one seaman on her voyage from Matanzas to Liverpool, and in need of medical assistance. On visiting her, I found no case of fever on board, ship clean and crew perfectly healthy. She was fumigated with chlorine, and remained at her anchorage from the 15th July until the 23d of the same month. The last visit I paid her was on the 22d of July, at which time all the crew were well, and the Captain stated he would leave the next day for Liverpool. This vessel was, at no time, within 18 miles of the city, and I am under the impression that her draft of water would have prevented her coming up to our wharves, had she been at liberty to do so.

Yours respectfully,

JOS. M. TURNER, M. D., Health Officer.

To Dr. R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer, Port of New-York.

P. S.—The Health of our City was never better. In our last report there was not a death reported of fever of any kind. Should the yellow fever appear among us, which I do not anticipate, it shall be promptly communicated to you. J. M. T.

The Bill of Health which was submitted with the foregoing letter, was signed by the Mayor of Savannah, and fully corroborates the statements of the same in relation to the sanitary condition of Savannah.

Dr. THOMPSON said, in view of the statements contained in the letter and Bill of Health, the steamers, *Alabama* and *Huntsville*, all on board of the same being well, were allowed to proceed. The Board concurred in opinion with the Health Officer.

Schooner *T. D. Wagner*, from Charleston, asked to proceed to the City. Denied.

Schooner *May*, from Charleston, asked to come to the City to discharge. Denied, and ordered to discharge cargo at Quarantine.

A communication was received from the Warden of Bellevue Hospital, and was referred to Dr. ROCKWELL, with power.

YELLOW FEVER REPORTED AT NO. 16 GREENWICH-STREET, SOME DAYS SINCE, BY DR. ANDERSON, OF STATEN-ISLAND.

Dr. ROCKWELL reported to the Board that he visited the case of fever reported by Dr. ANDERSON on Friday last; that he had seen the case several times since; that he had seen the patient to-day; that she was fairly convalescing; that it had been said that she had had black vomit on Thursday last; that such a statement was not correct; that while he was Health Officer he saw very many cases of yellow fever; that he was more than sanguine that the case was not that of yellow fever; that he could not imagine how a mistake as to the black vomit could be made in this case, unless it arose from the fact that the patient, for a year past, had been subject to bleeding from the lungs, and that the disease, in this case, had been undoubted bilious fever.

A communication was received in relation to garbage at No. 86 Spring-street. Referred to City Inspector.

Ship *Competitor* asked to come to the upper Quarantine to discharge ballast and take in cargo for sea. Referred to Health Officer with power.

Brig *Wingold* asked to proceed to Hunter's Point. Tabled.

Steamer *Memphis* from Charleston. Take the course of other steamers from that port.

Ship *Armorial* asked to proceed. Denied. The Health Officer said many cases of fever had been taken from her.

The Collision Between the Arabia and Europa.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM PODGERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of the 24th, I noticed an article upon the collision of the *Europa* and *Arabia*, signed "An American Passenger," wherein its author takes me to task for saying that the complimentary card to Mr. ANDERSON, the first officer, was signed by foreigners who did not know the nature of the paper, and by others who were not capable of judging of the merits of the case. I should, perhaps, have said that there were some few who signed the document on their own convictions, uninfluenced by the opinions of others, and if "An American Passenger" was on deck at the time he certainly ought to be able to decide for himself, and I most graciously waive the mooted point and give him all due credit for *his opinion*, which he gives very clearly and in a very sensible manner; but as he objects to mine of the why and wherefore of his signing the paper, he cannot but allow me the privilege of differing from him on some of the points. I am willing to admit that, say half of those signing, understood the question, and decided for themselves; but he must know that a greater number, notwithstanding the pertinacity of its supporters and their solicitations, *did not sign* the paper, and that it but expressed the views of the minority.

As regards his capability of judging of the proper steps to be taken on the emergency, I do not doubt that he can take a "common-sense view of it,' but there are certain customs, rules and laws of the sea that might conflict with the common-sense view of a "landsman," and yet be considered correct in the opinion of an "old salt." The only seafaring man on board, aside from the *Arabia's* crew, was a merchant captain, and it is well known that he did not sign the paper, and expressed quite a contrary opinion as to the "merit" of the act or order to "starboard." It is hardly worth while to argue the matter, and occupy time and space that might be devoted to a better purpose. I would, however, suggest to "American passenger," that his denial of what was not transpiring within his notice is as great an assumption as any he complains of. The scene in the lower saloon for a few moments was just as I stated, and ladies *did* faint, and one upon the stairs, or she at least became helpless. Passengers did rush for life-preservers and *did* put them on; and one gentleman cut loose one of the "head-boards" that was lashed abaft the after smoke-stack, and for a few moments—as might reasonably be expected—there was great alarm; but it soon subsided, and no set of passengers could behave better—the ladies particularly. I know that several did not leave their staterooms. But all this does not prove the collision to have been such a trifling affair. Even if "American passenger" preserved his equilibrium—several were not so fortunate. As for my having written my communication under "great nervous excitement," I can only say that I must possess a most remarkably nervous temperament, to have been so severely afflicted five days after the occurrence, at which time it was written. As to the "prejudice:" what I said of the manners of the officers of the *Arabia* has been doubly confirmed in several communications from passengers to newspapers in other cities, (see *American and Commercial Advertiser*, Baltimore, Aug. 23;) and I freely confess that I could not listen indifferently to such wholesale abuse of everything American, not being blessed with such a meek and Christian-like spirit as that with which dame Providence has favored an American passenger, which I rather envy him, as being a very comfortable thing.

In conclusion, I would say, that inasmuch as my opponent admits that the *Europa* saw us first (and why we did not see her as soon I hope Mr. ANDERSON explained as satisfactorily as the other points,) the best thing to do was to select the hardest spot for the blow, and by *mere good luck* we were struck where we could best bear it; but I reiterate, that Mr. ANDERSON *could not* and *did not* know whether we would receive the blow near the bow or ten feet further aft and no one seeing the bows of both vessels after the collision could doubt that even if a "side long blow" had struck farther aft, the Cunard line would have been short one steamer in a brief space of time. There are two parties, each of opposite opinions, and its hardly worth while to attempt the conversion of the "unbelievers" who can't be made to "go" on ANDERSON, bet on him or swear by him,—just because a few do;—besides, the public don't care a fig about it, and would get heartily tired of any further discussion. They are too full of Atlantic Cable. So I will resign the floor to an "American passenger," who seems a very sensible fellow, despite his John Bull proclivities, and he may pummel me to his heart's content if he feels like it, without fear of reply. As the Yankee said of his countrymen when asked how it was they got whipped at the battle of Bladensburg. "Somehow they didn't seem to take any great interest in that fight." So it is with me: I don't take any great interest in *this* one.

PODGERS.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

PROGRESS OF THE EPIDEMIC—MORTALITY AMONG THE YOUNG—SHOCKING SCENES AT A CEMETERY—HEAVY RAINS, &C.

Our dispatches, published daily, keep the public advised of the progress of the yellow fever in New-Orleans. The agent of the Southern Aid Society in that city, writes:

The yellow fever commenced its ravages here about the middle of June, first among the sailors, but has since been gradually spreading through the city. In a postscript he says: "The Angel of Death is in our midst; the pestilence is increasing; our hospitals are fast filling up. Pray for us." He relates the following incident: "I called to see a German family in a back yard; found the mother and four children sick with the yellow fever and lying upon beds of shavings. Two little girls of the same family administered to their necessities. I provided watchers for the night, and next morning sent them to the Charity Hospital. The father had previously died—the mother and two children are since dead, while the other two little girls are there with the same disease."

The New-Orleans *Crescent* says:

"The fever this year, we observe, is unusually severe on young people. Every other funeral we see down town the coffin and crape are white. Passing a knot of women, yesterday, we heard one say: 'It's awful bad among the young folks—I knew a splendid girl that died yesterday, only 16 years old.' The different Benevolent Societies are making every preparation to attend to the fever, if it gets within their ranks. One of them, the Spanish Benevolent Society, has lost several members by the fever, and others by other diseases, they having had no less than twenty-two burials since the sickly season set in. The Howard Association have gone bravely to work; whether their calls have been heavy or not, we are unable to say. They have secured a portion of the Luzenberg Hospital for their use in the Third District, where the fever is worst.

As to the weather, it continues abominably hot and uncomfortable, though we have at times a good whiff of breeze, a good shadow of thunder cloud, and an occasional outer edge of a sprinkle of rain. We have had considerable thunder within the last day or two, but no rain to speak of.

A French ship was towed up the river and landed at one of the third-district wharves, on Saturday night. She had quite a number of French immigrants on board, who, in their joy at nearing the land of freedom, joined heart and soul in singing the anti-Napoleonic hymn known as the 'Marseillaise.' They kept on singing after the ship was made fast. A police officer, going on board, stepped up to them, and said to them, in their own language, 'Gentlemen, don't sing so loud; there are a great many sick people about here, for the yellow fever is very bad.' This was the first the immigrants knew of the fever being in the city, and they at once stopped singing—incontinently wilted—with feelings which may be better imagined than described. Among the passengers were eleven Catholic priests and four nuns, who expressed not a little alarm, saying that as they had come over by invitation of the Archbishop, they felt it would be his duty to send them back or to some other place of safety as soon as possible. This is certainly a bad time of the year for foreign immigrants to land in New-Orleans."

The *Delta* of Friday last has the following sickening picture:

"St. Vincent de Paul Cemetery, which is situated on Louisa-street, in the third district, has been the burying-place of a large number of the victims of yellow fever this season. This is accounted for from the fact that the disease has been prevailing in a greater degree in the third district than any other portion of the city. The cemetery is divided into two divisions, the lower one of which is almost destitute of vaults or tombs, and those interred there are placed, in dry weather, about a foot under ground, the dirt thrown on top not more than covering the coffin. Since the recent heavy rains, the whole place is flooded, more or less, and looks more like a swamp than a cemetery. The spade hardly breaks through the sod before the water shows itself, and then the negroes gouge out as much earth as they can for the water.

Several graves were open yesterday as we passed through, looking like oblong mud-puddles. A few moments afterward the remains of some poor individual was brought in, and left to the negroes to inter. Placing the rough coffin on a hand car, they carried it a short distance and placed it by the side of a hole, and then made preparation for placing it in its last resting-place. The head of the coffin was let down into the water, but, of course, it would not sink, and immediately rose to the surface. It was thrust down several times rather roughly to endeavor to make it adhere to the soft mud at the bottom, but it invariably rose again. At last it was shoved in, and the spade of one of the negroes held it until the other threw in large quantities of hard mud, which served as a weight to keep the head down. One of the negroes then, while the other kept his spade on the first end, lowered the foot and sank it in the same manner, kicking in some mud with his feet, while his spade kept the coffin down. The whole of this section of the cemetery is filled with new graves, and presents the appearance of a newly plowed field. The stench in some portions is hardly endurable, coming, as it does, from the shallow graves of water."

Of the weather at New-Orleans the *Bulletin*, of Thursday, says:

"The rain which we noticed as having come down deliberately and perseveringly evening before last, continued after we penned the paragraph, and got on a regular bust about midnight. It increased to what we call a New-Orleans shower, the consequence of that being a swamping of the greater part of the town, for the time being. The soft water continued with slight intermissions to come down harder than even an alligator could desire, until a couple of hours before noon yesterday. Towards evening, however, the city had its face dried by the sunshine, and the sweet and refreshing look it had upon, and cleanly appearance everywhere, were ample compensation for the preceding discomfort."

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 24.

The Board of Health report 74 deaths, yesterday, from yellow fever.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug 25.

The deaths in this city by yellow fever, yesterday, were forty-four.

The Indian Campaign on the Pacific.

From the Washington Union.

We learn that the War Department has determined to order Gen. HARNEY to the command of the army in Washington Territory, to conduct a Winter campaign against the Indians. This is an important and delicate trust conferred upon a General who has won great distinction in contending with the savages.

A Winter campaign against powerful and wealthy tribes, in a country extremely broken and little known, is a work which will tax all the capacity and experience of the General in command, and will be looked after with great solicitude by the whole country.

We understand that Gen. HARNEY and his staff will leave for the Pacific in about six weeks, in which time they will have an opportunity to make all needful preparations for their work.

The country have unbounded confidence in the experience, energy and military capacity of Gen. HARNEY. He has been assigned one of the most important commands ever undertaken in this country. The foe are powerful, numerous, wealthy and sagacious. They are, too, unquestionably the bravest tribes on the whole continent. Flushed with their victory over Col. STEPTOE, and thus led to underrate the white man's strength and prowess, they certainly promise a fine job for our army now concentrating against them. The result, however, cannot be doubtful! A Winter's campaign, we feel confident, conducted by Gen. HARNEY, will tell the whole story of Indian subjugation in the Pacific.

It may be asked whether the Winter has been determined upon as the season for prosecuting hostilities against the tribes in Washington? This, we fear, has been in consequence of the peculiar face of the country inhabited by the Indians. It is coursed by high mountains which are inaccessible except through certain gorges known only to the Indians, through which they can escape, and thus defeat the best-laid plans of the invaders. These gorges or passes are filled in the Winter with snow, and are wholly inaccessible; the tribes will be thus inclosed within the valleys where snow falls in light quantities and remains only a day or two on the ground.

With pontoon wagons, rubber bags, and other implements of protection in crossing the streams, it is believed Gen. HARNEY, an experienced and energetic woodsman, and "a good Indian fighter," will have no difficulty in penetrating all the Indian settlements, and disencumbering them of their cattle, horses and provisions, if nothing else, on which they solely rely. We have no great faith in mere battles with the Indians. They will never fight if they can avoid it. Gen. JACKSON's system of fighting Indians was to destroy their cattle, horses, and their means of subsistence. This is sure to paralyze them and make them sue for peace. A Winter campaign alone can do this; for, however well advised of the country, the tribes have still a better knowledge of it, and can remain in harmless security, while our army is looking over their deserted villages and contemplating their ubiquitous character.

Douglas and Lincoln at Ottawa—Personal Reminiscences.

Messrs. DOUGLAS and LINCOLN had a grand tilt at Ottawa, Ill., last week. Mr. DOUGLAS' speech contained this amusing passage:

In the remarks which I have made upon this platform, and the position of Mr. LINCOLN upon it, I mean nothing personal, disrespectful or unkind to that gentleman. I have known him for nearly twenty-five years. We had many points of sympathy when I first got acquainted with him. We were both comparatively boys—both struggling with poverty in a strange town for our support. I an humble school teacher in the town of Winchester, and he a flourishing grocery-keeper in the town of Salem. [Laughter.] He was more successful in his occupation than I, and hence became more fortunate in this world's goods. Mr. LINCOLN is one of those peculiar men that has performed with admirable skill in every occupation that he ever attempted. I made as good a school teacher as I could, and when a cabinet-maker I made the best bedsteads and tables, but my old boss said I succeeded better in bureaus and secretaries than in anything else. [Laughter.] But I believe that Mr. LINCOLN was more successful in his business than I, for his business soon carried him directly into the Legislature. There I met him in a little time, and I had a sympathy for him, because of the up-hill struggle we had in life. [Cheers and laughter.] He was then as good at telling an anecdote as now. He could beat any of the boys at wrestling—could out run them at a foot-race—beat them all pitching quoits and tossing a copper, and could win more liquor than all the boys put together; [laughter and cheers;] and the dignity and impartiality with which he presided at a horse-race or a fist-fight were the praise of everybody that was present and participated. [Renewed laughter.] Hence I had a sympathy for him, because he was struggling with misfortune and so was I.

Mr. LINCOLN served with me, or I with him, in the Legislature of 1836, when we parted. He subsided or submerged for some years, and I lost sight of him. In 1846, when WILMOT raised the Wilmot Proviso tornado, Mr. LINCOLN again turned up as a Member of Congress from Sangamon District. I, being in the Senate of the United States, was called to welcome him, then without friend and companion. He then distinguished himself by his opposition to the Mexican war, taking the side of the common enemy, in time of war, against his own country. [Cheers and groans.] When he returned home from that Congress, he found that the indignation of the people followed him everywhere, until he again retired to private life, and was submerged until he was forgotten again by his friends. He came up again in 1854, in time to make the Abolition-Black Republican platform, in company with LOVEJOY, GIDDINGS, CHASE and FRED. DOUGLASS, for the Republican Party to stand upon. TRUMBULL, too, was one of our own cotemporaries. He was one born and raised in old Connecticut. Bred a Federalist, he removed to Georgia, and there turned Nullifier, when Nullification was popular. But as soon as he disposed of his clocks and wound up his business, he emigrated to Illinois. When he got here, having turned politician and lawyer, he made his appearance in 1840-41 as a Member of the Legislature, and became noted as the author of a scheme to repudiate a large portion of the State debt of Illinois, and thus bring infamy and disgrace upon the fair escutcheon of our glorious State. The odium attached to that measure consigned him to oblivion for a time. I walked into the House of Representatives and replied to his repudiation speeches until we carried resolutions over his head, denouncing repudiation, and asserting the moral and legal obligation of Illinois to pay every dollar of debt she owed—every bond bearing her signature. TRUMBULL's malignity toward me arises out of the fact that I defeated his infamous scheme to repudiate the State debt and State bonds of Illinois.

Young Men's Christian Association—Card from Mr. Edgar's Friends.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your report of the meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, it is evident that the reporter must have left before the meeting was closed, as the preamble and resolutions offered by T. G. SHERMAN, and warmly advocated by J. C. HALL, reported to have been carried, were subsequently reconsidered, and the whole matter pertaining to the charges upon Mr. EDGAR's misconduct, as regards the affairs of the Devotional Committee, were again referred to the Board of Directors.

The reasons for this were simply these: That the membership voting in the first stage of the evening were ignorant of the facts that T. G. SHERMAN, who moved and offered the resolutions, and J. C. HALL, who so apparently disinterestedly advocated the passage of them, were both prominent *actors* in the legal proceedings now in progress in the Supreme Court, in a suit brought against EDGAR by J. C. HALL. So soon as it was thus understood by the meeting, the members were very indignant at the action of the above named persons, inasmuch as they could not make it appear by all the flow of smooth words or personal charges against Mr. EDGAR, that they were entirely divested of personal prejudices and animosities. It was found, during the intermission, that J. C. HALL had never before appeared upon the floor of the house, at any of its previous meetings; also, the opinions of the members were confirmed as they progressed in the discussion, by the appearance of WILLIAM HERRIES, on the side of T. G. SHERMAN and J. C. HALL. After an animated talk of a few moments' the question was taken on a "Reference of the whole matter to the Board," which was carried nearly unanimously. Mr. EDGAR and his friends desired an impartial investigation of the charges that "rumor" has laid to him, but they cannot and will not consent to allow the floor of the Young Men's Christian Association to be the forum of ebullition to personal animosity. By inserting the above you will oblige many members of the Association. Yours, respectfully,

J. M. DIGGS,
LUCIUS A. BACON,
FRANK W. SHEPHERD,
GEO. T. COOKE,
and others.

[Not only our reporter, but a large portion of the meeting, had left when the action was taken which is reported above.—ED.]

Another Destructive Fire at Sing Sing State Prison.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SING SING, Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1858.

A destructive fire broke out at about 7½ o'clock last evening, in the carpet manufactory in the State Prison at this place, and in less than four hours the building was a complete ruin. Mr. AUGUSTUS H. SMITH was the contractor. The total loss of the stock, machinery, &c., will fall heavily on him. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, and had it not been for the energy of our fire department, must undoubtedly have consumed the whole range of buildings on the river side.

The fire was not extinguished until 3 o'clock this morning, and was then subdued only with difficulty, the firemen working hard to save the cabinet shop, in front of which was a large pile of lumber. The space between this lumber and the cabinet shop was only ten feet, and here the firemen stood, bravely combating the flames.

The main prison was not injured. The chapel was once on fire, but the flames were extinguished before serious damage was done. Suspicion rests upon one of the convicts, who had been heard expressing a threat that the next building to be burnt would be this shop. The total damage is probably from $12,000 to $15,000.

Yours.

Termination of the Great Cricket Match—The All American Eleven Beaten.

The Cricket Match between the Western and City Cricketers was resumed at Hoboken on Tuesday between 10 and 11 o'clock, four wickets having fallen on Monday evening, for only 15 runs on the second innings of the Western Cricketers, and when the last wicket fell, only 54 more runs had been added to their score, which footed up for a total 69, 60 of these only being from a bat.

The match terminated in favor of the Country Cricketers, by 28 runs.

At the conclusion of the match the ball was presented to the victors, with a few brief remarks, by Mr. Castle, and responded to by Mr. Ralph, of Utica, and Mr. Lacy, of Albany, in suitable terms.

The following is the score:

SECOND INNINGS OF THE WESTERN CLUBS.

		Runs.
Stephenson	b Cuyp	3
White, l b w	b Crossley	0
Rose	b Cuyp	5
French, c Fletcher	b Cuyp	13
Moore, c Sharp	b Cuyp	4
Gillespie	b Crossley	0
Swales	b Crossley	6
Smith, c Sharp	b Crossley	3
Pearson	b Crossley	0
Ralph	b Cuyp	7
Hobbs, c Crossley	b Cuyp	0
Reeves	b Cuyp	7
Aldridge, c Tinson	b Cuyp	9
Jackson	Run out	0
Burke	b Crossley	0
Chapin, c Sharp	b Crossley	3
Campbell	Not out	0
Lacy	b Cuyp	0
Byes 3, leg byes 3, wides 3		9
Total		69

SECOND INNINGS OF THE CITY CLUBS.

Sharp	b French	6
Lilly	b French	4
Tinson	b Swales	0
Wilby, c Moore	b Swales	2
Crossley, c Smith	b French	1
Fletcher	Run out	0
H. Wright	Not out	4
Higham	b French	4
S. Wright, c White	b Swales	0
Spivey, l b w	b Swales	1
Cuyp, c Rose	b Swales	0
Byes 2, wides 1		3
Total		25

ELEVEN ENGLISH VS. EIGHTEEN AMERICANS.—This match, between the Americans and English of the Long Island Cricket Clubs, was commenced yesterday on the Cricket Ground at Bedford, L. I. But one innings on each side was completed, which was largely in favor of the English. Several of the best cricketers on the American side were represented by substitutes, on account of pressing business preventing their attendance; but notwithstanding this disadvantage they entered into the field against the English side on their second innings, and by sundown had put out several of the best players for small scores. The play will be resumed at 11 o'clock this morning. The following is the score of the first innings on each side:

ENGLISH ELEVEN.

Names.	Clubs.	How Out.		Runs.
Wightman	Brooklyn	c Holder	b Andrews	14
Byron	Brooklyn		b Andrews	3
Bennett	Long Island		b Andrews	8
Bainbridge	Brooklyn		b Andrews	6
Keeling	Kings County	Run out		9
Bedford	E. New-York		b Andrews	3
Bray	Kings County		b Holder	1
Bailey	Kings County	c and b Andrews		13
Labon	Long Island		b Holder	8
Welstead	Long Island		b Andrews	0
Miller	Brooklyn	Not out		0
Byes, 18; leg byes, 3; wides, 16				37
Total				102

AMERICAN EIGHTEEN.

Holder	Long Island		b Bailey	6
Reid	E. New-York	Run out		1
Parker	Kings County	c Miller	b Bailey	0
Curry	Long Island		b Bailey	6
Nelson	Brooklyn	l b w	b Bailey	0
Oddie	Brooklyn	Run out		3
Van Sicklen	E. New-York		b Byron	0
Alexander	Virginia		b Bayley	0
Tuiman	E. New-York	c Miller	b Bayley	0
G. Holt	Long Island		b Byron	1
Pomeroy	Union		b Bayley	0
E. Holt	Long Island	Run out		3
Brooks	Kings County		b Byron	2
Andrews	E New York	c Labon	b Bailey	5
T. Russell	Kings County		b Bailey	0
Phillips	Kings County	Run out		0
Bennett	Kings County		b Byron	0
Dayton	E. New York	c Wightman	b Bailey	0
Byes 10, wides 8				18
Total				45

BASE BALL.—An interesting game of base ball came off on Tuesday at Wheat Hill, Brooklyn, between the Continental Club, of Brooklyn, and the Metropolitan Club, of this City. Quite a crowd of people were present, who seemed to enjoy the sport, as each player on making a good strike, catch or run, was loudly cheered. Both Clubs played well, but the Metropolitans certainly exhibited the best judgment throughout the game. The following is the score:

METROPOLITAN.	H.L.	Runs.	CONTINENTAL.	H.L.	Runs.
Postley, c. field	6	1	Law, r. field	2	4
Jackson, pitcher	2	4	Durkee, l. field	3	2
Lacour, l. field	4	2	Barto, pitcher	3	2
Hudson, catcher	3	3	Briggs, short	3	1
Kirk, short	4	2	Parmlee catcher	2	0
Robbins, 1st base	3	3	Voorhies, 3d base	3	1
Overhiser, 3d base	1	5	Henry, c. field	3	2
Welsh, 2d base	1	4	Winans, 1st base	5	0
Wilson, r. field	3	1	Wells, 2d base	3	1
Total		25	Total		13

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Metropolitan	1	2	0	2	4	5	3	4	4
Continental	2	3	0	2	0	2	2	2	0

UMPIRE—W. E. Andrews, of the Putnam Club.

Fires.

IN EIGHTEENTH-STREET.—At 6 o'clock Tuesday morning a fire was discovered in the building corner of Eighteenth-street and Tenth-avenue, occupied by the Manhattan Gas Company. The fire broke out in a room used for storing matches, and was extinguished before it had extended beyond the place where it originated. Loss $150. No insurance.

IN BEDFORD-STREET.—A fire broke out, at 4 yesterday morning, in the feed store corner of Bedford and Leroy streets, kept by M. WEINSTOCK. The firemen were early on the ground, and the flames were not permitted to extend beyond the first floor. Damage, $250; covered by insurance in the Citizens' Insurance Company.

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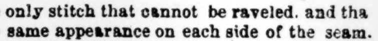
Diagram of the lock-stitch.



This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for a Circular.*

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☞ **Hunt, Webster & Co.'s** IMPROVED LIGHT-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,

For all manufacturing purposes and family use, are preferable to any other machine. No. 469 Broadway.

☞ **Gentlemen from the Interior Staying at** our hotels are invited to the Clothing Warehouse of ROGERS & RAYMOND, corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., where they can select from an unequaled stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, at prices much lower than those of any other establishment in or out of New-York.

☞ **Catarrh.—Dr. Goodale, No. 3 Bond-st.,** N. Y., makes the treatment of this disease a specialty. Long standing and formidable cases, together with all their complications and derangements, such as Neuralgia, Headache, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, great defluxions of mucous, &c., are relieved, and positively and radically cured.

☞ **Feet-Covering for Gentlemen.**—The Boots and Shoes manufactured and sold by CANTRELL, of No. 813 Broadway, possess those commendable qualities—elegance, durability and cheapness. Gentlemen who desire to purchase Boots or Summer Shoes of very superior make would do well to make a purchase at his establishment. He has on hand a very large stock of Patent Leather Boots and Shoes, fine French Calfskin Boots, besides the heavier kinds suitable for fishing and shooting excursions, from which you will find no difficulty in making satisfactory selections.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**

is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
FOR DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers

☞ **Benjamin's Brass Spring Trusses,**

No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House, are acknowledged to be the easiest, safest and surest remedy for Rupture in the world. They never rust nor weaken from use. Six days' trial given. Call and examine.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.**—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop.**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **A Splendid Stock of English Carpeting,** imported for the Fall trade, offered at unprecedented low prices! Velvets, $1 12; Brussels, 80c.@90c.; Ingrains, 38c., 43c.@50c.; Oil-Cloths, 31c., 40c.@50c. per yard, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, &c.

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

☞ **Atlantic Cable Charms.—Wm. S. Tarbell,** Jeweler, No. 395 Broadway, has just received the first genuine Cable, mounted in Silver and Gold. Price, $1 and $3. Will remit promptly by *mail*, on receipt of funds.

☞ **Singer's Improved Hemming Guages.**—Any of SINGER & CO.'S celebrated Sewing Machines can now be obtained with Hemmers of various widths attached. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

MARRIED.

SARTWELL—POST.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Aug. 24, by the Rev. H. P. Crozier, at the residence of S. S. Post Esq., No. 4 Hamilton place, ROSWELL SARTWELL, Esq., to Miss LUCY H. POST, both of Lebanon, N. H.

DIED.

SWAN.—On Monday, Aug. 23, ANN COLVILL, relict of Charles Swan.

The friends of the family, and those of her brother, Alfred Colvill, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 68 West 32d-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

HORTON.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 25, of consumption, JOSEPH O., son of J. B. Horton.

Funeral will take place at his late residence, No. 260 Division st., at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Thursday.) Friends will attend without further notice.

JOURDAN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 25, MARGARET JOURDAN, relict of the late Patrick Jourdan, and daughter of the late Patrick Byrne, after a lingering illness, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of her sons, John Cornelius, and Thomas J. Jourdan, and son-in-law, Michael Neacy, are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 130 Mulberry st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Albany and St. Louis papers please copy.

POST.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 25, ESTHER, wife of Samuel L. Post and daughter of the late Jacob Hays, in the 55th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Friday, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 1,026 Broadway.

REYNOLDS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 24, suddenly, EDWARD D. REYNOLDS, late Purser U. S. Navy, aged 33 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 53 Pitt-st.

MORROW.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 24, ELIJAH MORROW, aged 51 years, 10 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Mt. Elim Encampment No. 1, E. O. of I. R. and the members of Strangers' Refuge Lodge, No. 4, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 276 West 34th st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WAITE.—At Brattleboro', Vt., on Wednesday, Aug. 25, LENA PARKER, only child of Albert S. and Mary H. Waite, aged 2 years and 26 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 145 Lafayette av., Brooklyn, on Friday, 27th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MORRELL.—At Portchester, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Wednesday morning, Aug. 25, WILLIAM LEE MORRELL, aged 21 years and 6 months.

His funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, Elijah P. Morrell, Esq., Portchester. His relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend his funeral. New-Haven cars leave depot, 27th st. and 4th-av., at 12:45 P. M., and return at 6½ P. M.

He died in hopes of a blessed immortality.

DE BEVOISE.—At Bushwick, L. I., on Tuesday evening, Aug. 24, of consumption, ADRIANNA, twin daughter of Charles I. and Jane L. De Bevoise, in the 16th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral without further invitation, from the residence of her parents on Friday, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M.

McCLELLAND.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 25, after a brief but severe illness, borne by her with Christian fortitude and resignation, ADALINE EVERTSON, daughter of the Rev. Alexander McClelland, in the 19th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at the Second Presbyterian Church of that city, on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice.

A. RAYMOND & CO.,
No. 297 Broadway.
Importers and Manufacturers of
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Invite the attention of the jobbing trade
To their new styles of
CRAVATS, SCARFS AND TIES;
Also, Suspenders, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c.

Also, sole agents for one of the largest English manufacturers of tubular and ribbon ties. We are enabled to offer inducements in these goods unequalled in the City.

CHILSON'S NEW CONE FURNACE,
FOR HEATING CHURCHES,
STORES AND DWELLING HOUSES.

This is the only Furnace to which has ever been awarded a Gold Medal. Made and sold by

BRAMHALL HEDGE & CO.,
No. 398 Broadway, corner Walker-st.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT CURES sores and ulcers. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment cures rheumatism. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment cures aches and pains. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment for burns and scalds. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment for horses and cattle. Arnica possesses the greatest healing and soothing powers. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment is made by combining arnica with a most healing and penetrating vegetable oil; for the ailments of man and beast, it is without equal. Depot No. 34 Beekman-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT
TO
DRY-GOODS DEALERS.
One of the best assorted Stocks
FRESH, CHOICE, ATTRACTIVE,
received from recent arrivals from Europe,
now exposed for sale at our
WAREROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N.Y.,
to which we solicit attention.
Great taste is displayed in our selection.

DRESS GOODS.

The variety and style exhibited in this department is large

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.

We have an extensive assortment, of the most fashionable shade and shape for Fall and Winter.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS!! SKIRTS!!!

All makes and sizes.
HOSIERY, YANKEE NOTIONS, WHITE GOODS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, CLOTHS, AND CASSIMERES.

DOMESTICS.

We have made large purchases for cash, and are prepared to give buyers at the very lowest figure
MERRIMAC, COCHEO, PACIFIC, SPRAGUE, MANCHESTER, &c., &c.,
PRINTS AND DE LAINES.
Cabot, Lawrence, Amoskeag, York Mills, Dwight, onsdale, Wamsutta,
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
and other popular styles of Domestics.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., New-York.

A FEAST OF LANTERNS,
To illuminate Hotels or private houses,
To illuminate rigging of vessels,
To illuminate trees grounds &c.,
To illuminate fire apparatus and engines;

Use the colored lanterns, hung out of window or carried on handles, they are safe and clean. Orders prepaid will be served in rotation for a limited number, if left early at No. 534 Broadway near Spring st. Prices $10 for 100; $6 for 50; $3 50 for 25.

CORNICES, PINS AND BANDS.

Just received, an Invoice of Brass Cornices, Pins and Bands; Patterns all new, made expressly for the Fall Trade. For sale, at prices much below the usual mark, by SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway, near Franklin-st.

STRANGERS IN THE CITY ARE INVITED to an examination of our unrivaled assortment of FRENCH CHINA
Dinner, Desert, Tea and Breakfast Sets
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

STRANGERS IN THE CITY ARE INVITED to an inspection of a superb variety of GAS FIXTURES, embracing many novelties, and for sale at a great reduction in prices.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

STRANGERS IN THE CITY CAN HAVE the opportunity of witnessing the process of PAINTING AND GILDING CHINA, by visiting (free of charge) our store
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

STRANGERS IN THE CITY WILL PLEASE look at the following prices for
SILVER PLATED WARE:
Silver-plated Tea Sets, six pieces. $19 50
Silver-plated Coffee Urns. 10 00
Silver-plated Casters, six cut bottles. 4 50
Silver-plated Table Forks, per dozen. 3 75
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

CURED MR. PALMER OF CONSUMPTION IN ITS LAST STAGE.—Mr. Palmer was pronounced incurable; residence corner Meserole and 5th sts., Green Point, L. I. L. H. BONE, son and successor of old Dr. BONE. Office No. 284 Grand-st., near Eldridge-st. The Doctor treats all diseases of the heart, lungs, liver, &c.

ONLY TEN CENTS.

FOR a plain, simple, but complete description of HOW messages are sent by Telegraph, not only under the ocean, but over land.

In the *American Agriculturist* for September is a full and *complete* article with *eleven engravings*, which make perfectly plain to the comprehension of even the child *how it is* that signals and words are transmitted by telegraph. It is not a mere history of the Atlantic Cable, like those published in the newspapers, but goes back of this and presents a plain, simple account of the whole matter of Telegraphing, just such as every person will desire to read, even if partially acquainted with the subject. Send *ten cents* and get that number, *post paid*, (in English or German.) You will also find in the 32 pages of the same number, a large amount of other valuable reading matter appropriate to the work of the season in the Field, Garden and House. One large engraving, a "take off" upon Horse-racing at Fairs, is worth the price of the number. One Dollar will pay for the *Agriculturist* a year. ORANGE JUDD, Publisher, No. 189 Water-st., New-York.

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BALL, BLACK & CO.
SILVER WARE.

BALL, BLACK & CO. invite special attention to their stock of silver ware, which is now unusually large, affording a variety of pattern and design surpassing any to be found in any house in the United States, *and of fine quality than is manufactured in any part of the world.*

OUR STANDARD of silver is..........950-1,000 parts pure
The English sterling silver is..........925-1,000 parts pure
The American and French coin is....900-1,000 parts pure

Thus, it will be seen, that we give 50 parts purer than the American and French coin, and 25 parts purer than the English sterling. We manufacture our own silver ware, and, therefore, *guarantee* the quality as above which is the finest that can be made, *to be serviceable.*

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
No. 247 Broadway,
corner of Murray-st.

N. B.—We have on hand some silver ware, made of the old standard of American coin, which we will sell at reduced prices.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Have removed to the store
No. 355 Broadway,

formerly occupied by Messrs. J. Beck & Co., where, in connection with their present business, they will open, on Monday, Aug. 30, an extensive

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

consisting of fancy fabrics, silks, dress goods, embroideries, &c., &c., together with a full stock of staple articles adapted to family use.

Believing the extent and variety of their stock to be worthy of special attention, they would respectfully solicit purchasers to examine their extensive assortment

THE CABLE ACROSS NASSAU-STREET.
CYRUS W. FIELD.
At ACKERMAN & MILLER'S old paint shop No. 101—next to the *Herald* office.
PREPARE FOR THE COMING
PROCESSION AND ILLUMINATION.
FLAGS, BANNERS,
TRANSPARENCIES,
&c., &c., &c.

Not with bayonet and blade
Are domestic *sorties* made.
LYON'S POWDER, LYON'S PILL
Are the means by which we kill
Roaches, bed bugs, rats and mice.
Make our warlike feelings rise.
Allons! then for Lyon's store,
Broadway, No 4—2—4.
His inventions, by the mass!
Give these pests the *coup de grace.*

Depot for Lyon's Magnetic Powder and Pills, which kill all insects and vermin, No. 424 Broadway.

COMMUTERS AND OTHERS INTERESTED in traveling on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on FRIDAY NEXT, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration what measures, if any, are necessary to be taken in view of the efforts now making to prevent the use of steam below 42d-st., believing that these efforts, if successful will eventually terminate in the prohibition of steam below Yorkville or Harlem.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1858.

SAMUEL E. LYON,
MINOTT MITCHELL,
CHARLES BUTLER,
WM. S. POPHAM,
WM. W. FOX,
THOS. H. FAILE,
LEONARD KIRBY,
WM. WATSON,
ALEX. MASTERTON,
CLAIBORNE FERRIS,
W. H. ROBERTSON,
HENRY WILLETTS,
HENRY B. COWLES,
J. R. SWAIN,
H. DURELL,
ADRIAN JAMES,
JOSIAH S. MITCHELL.

PHELAN'S PATENT BILLIARD TABLES, with all the late improvements, always on hand and for sale at reasonable prices. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory No. 53 Ann-st.

WATCHES—GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

Gold and Silver English Patent Levers, Detached Levers Lepines, Duplex Watches, Pocket Chronometers, independent second for timing horses, Diamond and Enamel Watches for ladies, and all other kinds of Watches, for sale at retail at less than usual prices. Watches taken in exchange. Every watch is accompanied with a written guarantee. Watches cleaned and repaired at less than usual prices. GEO. C. ALLEN,

Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall street, second floor, near Broadway.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
NO. 37—MAIDEN-LANE—NO. 37.
Have now in store and are receiving from various steamers,
NOVELTIES IN
FANCY HAIR PINS, COMBS AND CACHEPEIGNES,
BRACELETS, BROOCHES AND NECKLACES,
SHAWL PINS, BELT BUCKLES AND BELT CLASPS,
DRESS BUTTONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.,
which they offer to the trade at the lowest market prices.

GENUINE
ATLANTIC CABLE.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
NO. 247 BROADWAY,
Take pleasure in informing their friends and the Public,
that they have secured a sufficient quantity of the
ATLANTIC CABLE
to supply all demands;
and, in order that every one may receive a souvenir of this—the most remarkable event of the age—and so that it shall not be cumbersome, we have mounted it up to be worn as Charms or Watch Keys,

In Brass..........for 15 cents each.
In Silver..........for 50 cents each.
In Gold..........for $1 50 to $5 each

We suppose the reputation of our House is all the guarantee needed, when we assert that this Cable is the veritable one from on board the steamer *Niagara*. In addition to that, however, we have the documents to place the genuineness beyond question.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1858.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office at New-York.

THIRD EDITION OF PATENT ICE PITCHERS.

"The Dog Star rages;" the heat continues. The Ice Pitchers are pouring out the cooling draughts, and the people are pouring in to No 6 Burling slip, for new supplies of them, which may be obtained, wholesale and retail, from LUCIUS HART.

A. P. A.—THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF New-York Lodge No. 3, A. P. A., are respectfully requested to be punctual in attendance at their Lodge Room, No. 179 Wooster st., in mourning rosettes at 1 o'clock THIS THURSDAY, Aug. 26, to attend the funeral of our deceased Brother WM. ENSKOE, from his late residence, No. 162 Spring-st. The Order in general are invited to attend. By order of the Lodge.

WM. BROWN, R. S. JOHN C. WILEY, W. M.

SOLUBLE GLASS—MOST USEFUL PRESERVATIVE against fire, for documents, records as a varnish for wood and wall paper, element for artificial stone against rust or oxydation of metals, and an unsurpassed substitute for soap, dry, thick and thin liquid. Full directions by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane. N. B.—Best Cognac Oil, Extracts, Essences, Rum, Bourbon Whisky, etc.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.

IMPORTERS & JOBBERS OF

SILKS AND FANCY GOODS,

NOS. 320 AND 322 BROADWAY,

CORNER OF PEARL-ST.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A SPLENDID LINE OF SILKS.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.

Are now opening

50 CASES SAXONY PLAIDS,

IN ALL WOOL AND UNIONS,

and

AT THE LOWEST PRICES EVER KNOWN.

Also

1,000 PIECES PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOS.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.

Invite the attention of Buyers to the Handsomest Assortment of

RICH PRINTED DRESS GOODS

EVER DISPLAYED IN THIS CITY.

Also,

TRAVELING DRESS FABRICS,

IN NOVEL AND ELEGANT STYLES.

BALLOU BROTHERS, NO. 409 BROADWAY.—Shirts, Collars and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at less than usual prices. A new importation of Scarfs, Ties, Cravats, &c., just received per steamer. The French yoke shirt, so justly celebrated for the beauty of its fit and durability, can only be had at our establishment. BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

TIFFANY & CO.,
No. 550 Broadway, New-York,
announce that they have secured the entire balance of the
ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH SUBMARINE CABLE,
now on board the
U. S. STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA.

In order to place it within the reach of all classes, and that every family in the United States may possess a specimen of this wonderful mechanical curiosity they propose to cut the cable into pieces of four inches in length, and mount them neatly with brass ferules.

Each piece will be accompanied with a copy-righted *fac simile* certificate of

CYRUS W. FIELD, ESQ.,

that it is cut from the genuine cable. Twenty miles of it have been actually submerged and taken up from the bottom of the ocean. This will be first sold in precisely the condition in which the great cable now lies in the bed of the Atlantic.

Orders will be received from dealers and others for not less than 100 pieces at a time, at $25 per hundred. Retail price, 50 cents each.

Each order must be accompanied by the money, in funds current in New York, as it will not be possible to open accounts. A register will be kept of the orders as they are received, which will be filled in turn, without favor or partiality.

A large portion of the specimens will be ready, it is expected, for delivery within a week.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1858.

BELLE-LIFE AT NAHANT, THE ILLUMINATION OF THE CITY HALL, and the Burning of the Cupola,
Together with further Illustrations of
THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH ENTERPRISE,
And the Best Stories, and all the News of the day, with Comicalities, &c., will be found in
HARPER'S WEEKLY. Price FIVE CENTS.

BELLE-LIFE AT NAHANT, THE ILLUMINATION OF THE CITY HALL, and the Burning of the Cupola,
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Together with further Illustrations of
THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH ENTERPRISE,
And the Best Stories, and all the News of the day, with Comicalities, &c., will be found in
HARPER'S WEEKLY. Price FIVE CENTS.

SPERRY'S TOWER CLOCKS—THE BEST timekeepers in the world, all sizes. Also, watchmakers' mercurial pendulum regulators. No. 338 Broadway

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SHORT OPERATIC SEASON.

The undersigned has the honor to announce that he proposes opening the Academy of Music for a brief Operatic Season

On AUG. 30, 1858.

For this short season he proposes producing several NEW VOCALISTS,

as well as

OPERAS NEVER BEFORE GIVEN

in America. Full particulars will be given in forthcoming advertisements. MAX MARETZEK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The sale of Tickets for the approaching season will commence on

SATURDAY, Aug. 28.

At the Box Office of the Academy of Music; at BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; and at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway.

SENORA PEPITA GASSIER.

The public are respectfully informed that the above-named world-renowned vocalist, upon her way to Havana, where she is engaged at the Tacon Theatre, will shortly have the honor of making her appearance for a limited number of nights in

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

in a few of her most celebrated characters.

MAX MARETZEK.

LUIGI STEFFANI.

The public are respectfully informed that this eminent Primo Tenore from the San Carlos at Naples, and the Scala at Milan, upon his way to Havana, where he is engaged at the Tacon Theatre, will shortly have the honor of making his appearance for a limited number of nights in the Academy of Music, in a few of his most celebrated characters. MAX MARETZEK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FIVE ADMISSION TICKETS to the Academy of Music to be let for the ensuing Opera Season. These Tickets confer upon the holder all the legal privileges of a stockholder, in respect of admission to the house on all occasions, and of selection of seats.

Inquire of C. S. BUXTON, No. 47 Wall st., second story, Office No. 1.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 26, 1858.

Tickets 50 cents; No reserved seats.

DON'T NEGLECT

THE ONLY OPPORTUNITY

of witnessing the two great hits of the season, the

LAST MAN

and

COLUMBUS.

Mr. BLAKE

in his extraordinary impersonation of Geoffrey Dale, the miser.

Mr. BROUGHAM

in his beautiful representation of Christopher Columbus.

MARK SMITH

as the King.

A. H. DAVENPORT, W. DAVIDGE, CANOLL, J. S. SMITH, DUNCAN,

Mrs. BLAKE,

Miss ADA CLIFTON, Miss MILLER.

To-morrow evening, Friday, Aug. 27,

BENEFIT OF MISS JANE COOMBS.

when will be presented Knowles' fine play of the

LOVE CHASE.

Constance............Miss Jane Coombs.

And the

FOURTH ACT OF THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

NIBLO'S.

FRIDAY, Aug. 27,

BENEFIT and last appearance of MISS COOMBS, who will perform Constance and Lady Teazle in the comedies of THE LOVE CHASE and SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Mr. Blake and Mr. Brougham will also perform.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

No. 624 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

COMPLETE SUCCESS OF THE NEW COMPANY.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Aug. 26,

Bourcicault's five act drama of

THE WILLOW COPSE,

(with an unapproachable cast.)

Luke Fielding............Mr. Couldock
Sir Richard Vaughan............Mr. Sothern
Col. Vanguard............Mr. Burnett
Augustus............Mr. Jefferson
Staggus............Mr. Peters
Dick Hulks............Mr. Varrey
Lady Apsley............Miss Mary Wells
Rose Fielding............Miss Laura Keene
Meg............Mrs. Sothern
Lucy Vanguard............Miss Sara Stevens

After which, the

PAS DE BOUQUET,

By Mlle. Lamoureux and Mr. Geo. W. Smith.

To conclude with

LA MANOLA,

By Mlle. Lamoureux and Mr. Geo. W. Smith.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock, precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

FAREWELL NIGHT

AND

EIGHTH WEEK

OF

THE YANKEE GAL

AND

IRISH BOY.

TO-NIGHT,

THE ROBBERS OF THE RHIN(E)OH!

OR THE

FORTY THIEVES IN NEW-YORK!

To commence with

YOUNG ACTRESS.

Maria, (with Songs and Dances,)....Mrs. W. J. Florence
Tragedia............Mr. W. J. Florence

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.

MAMMOTH SACRED CONCERTS.

In consequence of the unparalleled success which has up to the present time attended the Mammoth Musical Festivals, the management are induced to announce again

THREE MAMMOTH SACRED CONCERTS,

To be given on

SUNDAY, AUG. 29, at

JONES' WOOD.

These Sacred Concerts will be given by the

SAME SUPERB ORCHESTRA

which has previously translated the works of the

GREAT SERIOUS COMPOSERS

at these Mammoth Festivals.

CONDUCTORS:

CARL ANSCHUTZ, MAX MARETZEK,
THEO. THOMAS, ANGELO TORRIANI,
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THE CALCIUM LIGHT,

furnished by Prof. Grant, will splendidly illuminate the grounds and the avenues leading to them.

ADMISSION TWENTY FIVE CENTS.

Children under 12 years of age, accompanied by their parents, admitted Free.

The Railroad Cars on the 2d and 3d avs. will run every minute. Steamboats from the foot of Broome and 10th sts. throughout the day.

PALACE GARDENS.

THOMAS BAKER,
THOMAS BAKER,
The favorite Director and Composer.
Mr. THOMAS BAKER
Will give a Grand
PROMENADE CONCERT
AT THE PALACE GARDENS
TO NIGHT, AUG. 26.
SUPERB FIREWORKS
BY THE MESSRS. EDGE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.

First week of the great comedian YANKEE LOCKE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 26,

The performance will commence with the Drama of

TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM.

To be followed by the Yankee Comedy of

CUT AND COME AGAIN.

The whole to conclude with the Comedy of

MAKE YOUR WILL.

BOWERY THEATRE.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 26,

The performances will commence with the drama of

NICK WHIFFLES.

To be succeeded by the RED GNOME.

To conclude with the Burlesque of

JOHN BULL AND BROTHER JONATHAN, OR THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

SECOND WEEK AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS of that unparalleled combination of skill and science known in Europe as THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS. It embraces a variety of dramatic and other scenes, enacted by IMITATION MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN, as well as imitation horses, dogs, elephants, and other animals. THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and THIS EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. The Aquaria, or Miniature Seas and Rivers, the Happy Family, Living Serpents, and all the curiosities, to be seen as usual. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 12 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

Nos 561 and 563 Broadway.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

FREE EXHIBITION.

HERRING'S EXQUISITE PAINTING,

"THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH,"

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THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY

OF PAINTINGS,

Open day and evening. No. 548 Broadway.

The most interesting and elegant place of resort in the City. Admittance 25 cents.

CRAWFORD.—EXHIBITION OF A BUST OF the celebrated Artist, THOMAS CRAWFORD, by his pupil, T. GAGLIARDI, of Washington, (late of Rome.) at Stuyvesant Institute, No 657 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Admission, 50 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE IS BECOMING MORE attractive daily, preparatory to the great Cable Celebration and that of the Thirtieth Annual Fair of the American Institute. Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

SPORTING.

NEWBURG HAS ACCEPTED AGAINST NEW-YORK.—The FRANK G. WOOD, of Newburg, rows against the DAN BRYANT, on MONDAY, the 30th, inst., from H. Burfs' Nautilus Hall, Staten Island, for a purse of $100, and a whip given by THOS C. BURNS, the proprietor Race to take place at 2 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED.—A SMALL STEAM FERRY BOAT, not over 18 inches draft, can find employment on the Connecticut River from September until the river is closed by ice, and again on the opening of navigation in the Spring. Address letters to JOHN P. MOORE & SON, No. 204 Broadway, New-York, giving full description of boat, age, draft, power of engine and terms for use or sale.

A RARE CHANCE—A DRY GOODS STORE for sale or exchange for real estate, situated 36 miles from New-York by New Haven Railroad; said store is in good order, with good stock of goods &c. Terms easy and possession given immediately. Present owner engaged in other business in New-York is reason for selling. Apply to WM. H. LUSH, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st., New York.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH FROM $6,000 TO $10,000, in a manufacturing business, now in operation, which will, if properly conducted, yield a large per centage on capital invested. Address S. H. S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

$5.000 OR MORE—IS WANTED TO INVEST in a new and unusually valuable invention, (now in operation,) at very large profits. Any communication addressed INVENTOR, No. 25 Green-st., will be treated as strictly confidential.

WANTED—A RELIABLE COMMISSION MERCHANT, in every State, to wholesale Otis' Patent Lightning Conductors, to our traveling agents. LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 455 Broadway.

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NEW RIBBON, TRIMMING AND EMBROIDERY STORE.

MITCHELL & McLINTOCK,

NO. 599 BROADWAY,

Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Just opened with a splendid stock of the above goods—Wholesale and Retail.

NEW FALL STOCK,

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,

CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT,

CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,

NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST

DRESS GOODS

AND

SHAWLS.

BOOTH & TUTTLE,

Corner of Chamber, Church, and Warren sts.

Are receiving daily new and desirable styles of goods in their line.

Confining themselves to DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS, they are able to offer a great variety, to which they invite the attention of buyers, for cash or short credit.

SAVE YOUR CARPETS.

HARRINGTON'S

PATENT CARPET LINING.

ECONOMY TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

As the time is approaching for laying down carpets, we would respectfully call the attention of the public to J. R. HARRINGTON'S celebrated Carpet Lining.

This article, which has been in use from two to three years, surpasses anything which has been brought before the public for the saving of carpets or oil-cloth, and has proved entirely satisfactory to all who have used it.

It is composed of a clean and elastic material; it is a muffler of sound, and is, therefore, peculiarly adapted to churches, hotels, houses, steamboats, and wherever carpet or oil-cloth is used.

It is a preventer of moths and other vermin, and excludes the cold air. It is also a sure protection to carpets and oil-cloth against the unevenness of badly constructed floors, and is, therefore, peculiarly adapted to the West and South, where the floors are uneven and open, not only letting the cold air pass through them, but cutting up the carpets. In both, this Lining obviates these difficulties. It can also be used as an interliner for the sides of frame houses. It is warranted to add fifty per cent to the durability of carpets and oil-cloth, and its cheapness puts it within the reach of almost every householder. It can be had of any of the principal carpet stores in the United States. Manufactured by the

NEW-YORK CARPET LINING COMPANY,

No. 448 Water st., New-York.

TO MILLINERS FROM THE COUNTRY.

FALL GOODS AT GENIN'S BAZAAR,

No. 513 Broadway.

Fall styles of Ladies' and Children's Bonnets have been received.

And a choice assortment is now ready for the inspection of Southern and Western buyers,

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GENIN'S BAZAAR,

No. 513 Broadway,

St. Nicholas Hotel.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,

Have removed to Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway, and are ready to exhibit their

FALL STYLES OF

CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, RAGLANS, &c.

Also, a large assortment of

FRENCH AND GERMAN MANTILLA SHAWLS,

all of which they are prepared to offer at low prices.

EXTENSION SKIRTS OF SUPERIOR MAKE.

PECK BROTHERS, No. 61 Chambers-st.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India Rubber Gloves. They keep the hands from exposure, and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to water, and can be worn where other gloves are useless; all lengths to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all Rubber dealers and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

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LIFE IN A COUNTRY PARSONAGE.

By

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"A gracefully-written narrative, interspersed with picturesque sketches of persons and events at a country parsonage."

II.

On Sept 4,

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PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES NOW READY.—Racing and Sporting in Europe and America. Brent's Story of the Town and Wilderness, Out-door Sports, &c., &c.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES WISHING TO SPEND the month of September (or longer, if desired,) at one of the finest country seats on the Hudson River, can find superior accommodations at Mrs KEZIAH HULL'S, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y. Access daily, by steamer *Thomas Powell* from foot of Jay st., North River, at 3¾ o'clock, P. M. REFERENCES—Waldo Hutchins, Esq., No. 40 Wall st; E. R. Tremain, Esq., No. 59 Wall st; J. S. Schultz, No. 37 Ferry-st., New-York. Terms made known on application to Mrs HULL, as above.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNWALL, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements, an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Gregg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County New-York.

WAVERLEY HOUSE, MADISON, MORRIS CO., N. J.—This house has been remodeled and newly furnished, and is now open for the reception of Summer boarders. Also, parties on pleasure, (sleigh-riding parties, &c.) will find immediate accommodations at all times, at short notice.

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COUNTRY BOARDING.—WHITE HOUSE, Little Silver, Shrewsbury, N. J.; landing either at Red Bank, North River, or Little Silver, South River. This house is situated on the South River, Shrewsbury, fronting the sea. There are extensive grounds belonging to the house. Safe bathing for ladies and children.

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BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—A FEW desirable rooms are now vacant in the subscriber's farm mansion, near Glen Cove, suitable for families and single persons, with board, for the Fall months. Terms moderate. Apply to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York. Buildings and grounds pleasant, commanding one of the finest views in the world. Terms from $4 to $6 a week. Address R. C. FLACK.

BEST COUNTRY BOARD.—NEAR NEW HAMBURG.—Rooms elegant, scenery beautiful, accessible; best living and fruits. Reasonable. Circulars, particulars, &c., No. 25 Amity, and COCKROFT'S, No. 13 Exchange.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A STEM-ENGINE, BOILERS, &C.,

FOR SALE.

A 15 horse steam-engine, with two cylinder boilers, 31 feet long and 28 in. diameter, belting and running gear complete. Also, one of Hoe's 4-feet rotary blowers, and a 2-feet foundry cupola, with 40-feet smoke-stack, all complete and as good as new. Will be sold cheap, if applied for soon. Apply to R. D. ANDERSON & CO., No. 33 Pine-st., basement.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,

Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by

CHARLES WHITLOCK,

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SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE—By the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Company of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 61 Wall-st.

$4.50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole peg boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

ALLSOPP'S CELEBRATED EAST INDIA Tonic Pale Ale, for sale in three and five gallon kegs, by G. E. MENDUM, No. 18 Wall-st. Samples on draught in the finest possible condition.

WANTED—THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF the New-York *Times* to complete a file: Nos. 1, 1,235, 1,543, 1,544, 1,792, 1,934 and 2,010. A liberal price will be paid. Address A. W., Box No. 165, *Times* Office.

SKIRT MATERIALS—BEST TEMPERED Steel Springs, both Wire and Sheet-Iron Springs, Tape, Clasps, Slides, &c., at the Manufacturer's Dépôt, No 28 John-st. Best assortment and lowest prices for net cash.

POLITICAL.

TENTH WARD.—THE REPUBLICANS OF THIS Ward will meet at their Rooms, No 274 Grand-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 26, at 8 o'clock, to select Delegates to represent the Ward in the District Convention, to nominate a Delegate to the State Convention.

DAVID MILLER, President.

B. W. BRADFORD,
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PRINTERS' AND ENGRAVERS' CARDS of all colors and sizes, cut and in sheets; warranted not to peel or fill up the type. Bristol Board and Enamel Cards of every description for sale at

JOHN J LEVY'S,

Playing and Printers' Card Manufactory,

Nos. 177 and 179 Grand-st., near Centre.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FORBID harboring or trusting my wife MARY E. A. HYER, as I will pay no debts contracted by her from this date. Brooklyn, (E. D.,) Aug. 25, 1858. JOHN HYER, No. 70 South 1st st.

INSTRUCTION

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE.

ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

No 106 Pierrepont-st., corner of Clinton.

ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., Principal.

EDWARD E. BRADBURY, A. B., Associate.

This School for young ladies will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13, with an able corps of teachers and every desirable facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education.

The Principal, as hitherto, will devote his entire time and attention to the actual instruction as well as supervision of his pupils.

Circulars and any further information will be furnished on applying either personally or by letter, as above.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 14.

Circulars can be obtained at Roe, Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

THE MISSES PALACHE

Will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School, at their new residence, No. 183 Fitzroy-place, West 28th-st.

MESDAMES CHEGARY AND PREVOST'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At their former residence, No. 70 Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th st. Mesdames CHEGARY and PREVOST respectfully inform the parents and guardians of their pupils, and the public generally, that the above Institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. The Preparatory School, for pupils between the ages of 6 and 10 years, is now reorganized. Experience has fully convinced Mme. CHEGARY of the advantages to be derived from this Department, as a means of preparing pupils of tender age for entrance into the higher classes of the Institution.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(Day and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Pupils can enter their names on the 13th and 14th. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 194 East Broadway.

REV. DR FERRIS, Rector,

C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 15 next. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references see circulars. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Pupils of each department, Primary, Academic and Collegiate, who would be advanced with their classes, will be expected to be present at the opening, and to continue to the end of the year.

Circulars can be obtained at the Institute.

GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

MADAME LE DUC'S—(LATE MADEMOISELLE A. A. FLOTRON,) French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open on Sept 13. Apply for circulars at Mme. LE DUC'S, No. 264 West 23d-st.

References—Bishop POTTER, of New-York; S. H. TYNG, D. D., of New-York; A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., of New York; JOHN C. APPLETON, New-York, and many others if necessary. Terms very reasonable.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIVATE French and English Classical, Boarding and Day school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys. Re-opens Sept. 6

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 31 BIBLE house, Astor-place. The seventh year of this institution—a school for the complete instruction of boys in the art of study—will begin on Monday, Sept. 6. For admission, address Rev. N. E CORNWALL, No. 762 Broadway. Circulars at APPLETON'S RANDOLPH'S and CROWEN'S.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, HACKENSACK, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal.—This family boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen will resume its duties on Monday, Sept. 6. Terms exceedingly moderate. For circulars address the Principal.

TRINITY SCHOOL—NO 481 WEST 14TH-ST., corner of 8th-av.—This school will re-open on the 6th of September, with a full corps of experienced teachers. Circulars, with terms, &c., may be had of C. Shepard & Co., D. Appleton & Co., Roe Lockwood & Son, or at the school building. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., Rector, Late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford

MRS. STEUART'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, at No. 267 Jay-st., Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 13 Circulars may be had of G. W. STOW, Esq., No. 37 Warren st.; and D DANA, Jr., Esq, No. 381 Broadway, New-York City; or at No. 267 Jay-st., after Sept. 1.

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Boarding and day school under the direction of Prof. F. B. MAURICE, A. M., No. 95 St. Mark's-place, New-York. French, English, Spanish and German languages: Classics, Commerce, Arts, Sciences. Two distinct departments. The classes will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 6. For details and references, see circulars, which may be had at the Institute.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUITION of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens September 17.

The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English school will open on MONDAY, Sept. 6, at No 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street. Circulars may be had from Lockwood Son, No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 EAST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET—JAMES WEIR MASON.—Term begins Sept. 13 Personal instruction by the principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

MME. AESCHIMANN'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, No. 196 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J. Girls from 8 to 12 years old will receive maternal care, and the Elementary Principles of a good education. Annual session begins Sept. 7.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL resume its duties on the first Monday in September. Terms moderate, instruction thorough. No. 81 East 16th-st. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's bookstore, No. 152 Fulton st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

THE REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD will reopen their French and English Institute for Young Ladies at No. 38 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., Sept 15. They request a prompt attendance of their pupils.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next session commences Oct. 7. For catalogues, just published, address C. V SPEAR & J. R. BOYD, Principals.

BEECHER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Lafayette av., third door east of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, will reopen Monday, Sept. 6. Number limited. Accommodations for four additional boarding pupils.

S. C. BEECHER.

MISS L. VOGOLBUSH WILL OPEN A German and English Day and Boarding School on Sept. 1, at No 58 West Warren st., Brooklyn, L. I. For particulars and references see circulars, which may be obtained from Messrs. B. Westermann & Co., No. 290 Broadway.

MRS. ORILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O. at her residence Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West Twenty-first st., between Fifth and Sixth-avenues; will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 15th.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY—HILL Side, Norwalk, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Terms $225 per year. For circulars and catalogues address the principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Horseback riding, and salt water bathing. Application for admission, or catalogue, to be addressed to the Principal, MRS. T. P. SMITH, Boston, Mass.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

MRS. COMEGYS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., reopens on the 16th of September.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—ENTERING its 22d year, reopens its Primary Class and Commercial Department Sept. 6 For circulars, call at the University. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR OF MISS SPALDING'S Day and Boarding School for young ladies at Elizabeth, N. J., will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 14. A prompt attendance at opening is requested.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.—THIS SCHOOL FOR boys at Flushing, L. I., has been long established. The next session will begin Sept 7. For circulars, &c., apply to E. A FAIRCHILD, Principal.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College, (No. 327 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.) will recommence on Sept. 1, at 9½ o'clock, A. M.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15, at No. 4 West 37th-st.

MISS BALLOWS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. GIBSON'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies. No. 38 Union-square, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS BULKLEY, LATE OF RUTGER'S Female Institute, will be prepared to receive pupils at the Don Bernard French and English Institute, No. 1 West 24th st., on and after Sept. 15.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, L. I.—A thorough and accomplished education is conferred, under purely home influences. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REOPEN their boarding and day school for young ladies on Tuesday, Sept. 7, at No. 62 West 26th-st.

MISSES ROHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL—NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

No. 32 West 18th-street.

MRS. LEVERETT WILL RE-OPEN HER SCHOOL for the ensuing year, on WEDNESDAY, September 15th This school offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with every facility for the study and practical acquisition of the French language. Special classes will be formed, under the direction of competent Professors, for young ladies who desire to pursue English and French literature apart from the general course of study. A limited number of young ladies is received into the family, to whom all the privileges of a home are offered. Application may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT, personally or by letter, at the above address.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 55 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn. Madame NAPOLEON, a pupil of the Imperial School of St. Denis, France, formerly teacher of French, Italian, &c., at the institute of Mrs Phelps and Mr. Streeter, Baltimore, has the honor to inform the public and the patrons of her school that her classes will be resumed on Sept. 6. Mme. NAPOLEON is assisted by the most competent teachers of English. The success which she has obtained by her method of imparting foreign languages leads her to hope that she may enjoy a continuance of the public favor. The French language is taught in such a manner as not to interfere in the least with the English branches It has been proved by experience that her scholars have made as much progress in the English studies as those of any other school; and within one year they could speak the French language fluently. Mme. NAPOLEON has permission to refer to Mme. Canda, directress of one of the first institutions in the United States.

MISS HAINES' SCHOOL, NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK, corner of East 20th st., third door from 4th av. Miss HAINES respectfully informs her friends and the public, that having been requested by a number of the parents of her pupils to abridge the annual session of her school, *and in the hope of securing a punctual attendance of her scholars*, she will defer its reopening until Monday, Sept. 20. Those who have confided their daughters to her in past years, may be assured of her continued desire, and, she trusts, increased ability, to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful, accomplished and Christian education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their aim to contribute as much as possible to the personal happiness as well as moral and intellectual improvement of those committed to their care.

HOME SCHOOL, NEW-ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—This family boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 1. English, mathematical and classical course, the French and German languages, together with piano and singing, thoroughly taught. Discipline parental, yet firm. For circulars, address Dr. E. A. SIKKER, Principal, or call at Messrs. Thaddeus Davids & Co's, No. 127 William st., New-York, where the Principal may usually be found every Saturday morning from 9 to 11.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West 16th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 9.

Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young gentlemen, near Westchester, N. Y. Mr. JOHN ROSENBERG, Trinity College, Cambridge, receives into his family a limited number of boys, whom he prepares either for college or the counting-house. Strict attention paid to mind and manners. Circulars and information may be had from E. Haight, Esq., at the Bank of Commonwealth between 1 and 3. References may also be made to Wm. Watson, Esq., Park-place; J S Petrie, Esq, ditto; J. Morrison, Esq., Manhattan Bank; the Rev. Mr. Jackson, Westchester, &c.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Winter session will open Oct. 1. A few vacancies yet to be filled. Catalogues and circulars, containing full particulars, to be had at the bookstore of Messrs. B. WESTERMANN & CO., No. 290 Broadway, New-York.

REID & HOFFMANN.

GERMAN AND FRENCH LESSONS.—A Doctor from Berlin teaches the above languages in such a way that anybody can correctly read, write and converse in those languages in the course of three months. Terms moderate. Apply by letter to J. C. S., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

MRS. MULLIGAN AND MISS ROBERTS' boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 3 West 21st-st., will open after the Summer vacation, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

A CARD.—N. CALYO, ARTIST, BEGS TO INFORM the public and his pupils that he will resume his course of lessons in drawing and painting in all their branches Sept. 6 at his residence, No 120 East 21st-st.

MISS S. A. SHEPARD'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened at No. 171 East 13th-st. on Monday, Sept. 13, 1858.

WANTED—A LADY, WITH TWO OR THREE young ladies, to board in a first-class house on 23d-st., where they will receive an excellent education, and have the choice of desirable rooms furnished or unfurnished. References required and given. Address A. B., Union-square Post Office.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 279 5th av., corner 31st-st

THE MISSES SEDGWICK WILL OPEN their boarding and day school on the 15th of September.

FRENCH, SPANISH, &C., DRAWING, PAINTING CLASSES—No. 93 West 23d st.

Prof. JULES DE LAUNAY.

PHONOGRAPHIC SHORT-HAND TAUGHT BY MAIL—Terms reduced to $3 50 for a thorough course of instruction, including instruction book. Address WILLIAM H. LYMAN, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A lady fully competent in French, music and English, as Governess in Louisiana; salary $600 to $1,000 and all expenses. A tutor in Mich., piano and classics; salary $600 and board. A lady proficient in drawing and painting only, for seminary in Alabama; salary $500 and board. A French or German lady, for these languages, in Seminary near Philadelphia, Penn; salary $350 and board. A lady and gentlemen, in Philadelphia, Penn., at said salaries. A lady to teach vocal and piano music, in seminary near New-York; salary moderate, with board and nice house. Also, a superior lady teacher for mathematics in seminary in Missouri. Apply personally to the National Teachers' Institute, No. 289 Broadway, or address RICE & ANDREWS. Other teachers wanted.

VISITING TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN WHO has had long experience in teaching the various branches of an English education, together with French, Latin, Greek and Mathematics, and who has part of his time engaged on Staten Island, wishes to meet with pupils, either in New-York or a short distance in the country. Address W. H. SIGMA, No. 12 Union st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A LADY, TO TEACH DRAWING, French and Music in a Southern Institution. A liberal salary will be given, and none but those thoroughly qualified need apply. Address TEACHER, care of Messrs CONVERSE, TODD & CO., No. 55 Warren-st., New-York.

A GRADUATE OF RUTGER'S COLLEGE, a thorough scholar, is open for an engagement as private tutor or in a select school; South preferred. Can teach French, German and the piano. Best reference given for character, qualifications, &c. Refers to J. B. THOMPSON, No. 411 Broadway.

TEACHER OF MUSIC, AND FIRST-CLASS lady teacher of vocal and instrumental music, would like a situation in a seminary in the South or West; the best of references given. Inquire of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION as assistant in a private school or seminary; is capable of teaching the English branches, algebra and Latin References given. Address stating salary, &c., Box No. 312 Post-Office, Stratford, Conn.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE, WHO HAS taught for more than ten years very successfully, awaits an engagement as Principal or assistant. Address TEACHER, Box No 202 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A MEMORANDUM Book, with the subscriber's name therein, containing the following notes: Four notes of Thomas Playford, for about $180 each against the negotiation of which others are hereby cautioned, and several other papers, all of which are of no value to any one but the subscriber. The above reward will be paid at the *Times* Office, or by GEO. C. BYRNE, No. 43 Hanson House, 206 West st.

LOST—SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN CARRIED TO the vault of one of the banks through mistake, A TIN BOX, painted on the cover, "B. Clarke," and on the front, "Estate of J. M. Cochran," "Estate of C. H. Williamson" A suitable reward will be paid on its delivery to SAMUEL HOFFMAN, No. 32 West 12th-st.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, Aug. 25, in coming down town, a small Box, containing an Opal Ring, with initials inside. Whoever will return said ring to A. M STANTON, No. 66 Beaver-st., will receive the above reward.

LOST.—MY OLD GOLD WATCH, DURING SECRETARY Toucey's speech at the Metropolitan Hotel. Appoint a time and place, and I will have $10 ready, and ask no questions. Address J. K. S., Broadway Post-Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

I. O. OF O. F.—THE MEMBERS OF STRANGER'S Refuge Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., are hereby notified to attend the funeral of our worthy Brother, ELIJAH MORROW, deceased, from his late residence, No. 41 Hudson-place, (West 34th st., near 10th-av.,) THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely. Members will report themselves to the N. G., at the above place.

PETER J. BABCOCK, N. G.

ANDREW WEMET, Secretary.

THE CORNER-STONE OF THE 86TH-ST. between 3d and 4th avs.) M E. Church will be laid THIS DAY, (Thursday,) 26th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Dr. ABEL STEVENS and J. B. WAKELY are expected to be present.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK Aug. 26, 1858.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE EXEMPT Firemens' Association will be held at Firemens' Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at 8 o'clock, to take into consideration the invitation of the Fire Department to join with them in celebrating the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. By order of the Executive Committee.

A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, Chairman.

FRANCIS HAGADORN, Secretary.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED—EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERVANTS, in City or country, will please notice that they cannot fail to get well suited (or no charge) from a large number of respectable English, Scotch, Welsh and German Protestants and others, including some very smart, tidy nurses and seamstresses for the country during the Summer, with good City reference at WESLEY'S Select Female Office No. 360 6th-av., one door above 22d-st. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as regular seamstress or seamstress and lady's maid, or as children's nurse; cuts clothes, shirts, and family sewing; is quick with the needle; does embroidery neatly; makes will go in the country or travel with a lady. Also, a regular chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; $8 and $9. Call at No. 216 East 23d st., for three days.

WANTED—A VERY STEADY, ACTIVE WIDOW wants a situation as good cook; makes bread, cakes and pies and is an excellent washer and ironer; has a smart boy 13 years old, who would be very useful; she would take moderate wages if the boy was taken with her; will be found careful and faithful; wants to go to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED.—A WIDOW LADY IS DESIROUS OF a situation as seamstress in an upholstery establishment or a hotel; can cut and fit furniture covers, and understands all branches of the business; or would take private orders, or would engage with a family going to California. Address for one week, R. A. H., Station C., corner of 4th and Troy-sts

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY NEAT and respectful young woman, in city or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework; is an excellent chambermaid, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Wages moderate; a good home more looked for. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook; she is competent and experienced, and understands all kinds of soups and game and a good hand at bread and pastry, and a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 65 Avenue B., rear house, between 4th and 5th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NEAT AMERICAN girl, also for a German girl, and two Protestants; will be found efficient, prudent and reliable servants. Also a number of smart, industrious girls for all kinds of work. Ladies in want of good and efficient servants apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS TO DO general housework, or cooking, washing and ironing; two smart small girls also want situations to care children, &c; they are well recommended. They, with others, can be seen at WALLACE'S Office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER, who perfectly understands her business, the work of a few private families, by the day or week. Has no objections to go in the country for a short time. Can give the best of city reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-street, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist with the washing. Is obliging and willing to make herself generally useful. Can give the best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 246 Mulberry-st., between Prince and Spring.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, A situation as chambermaid, and do fine washing, or do chamberwork and plain sewing in a private family, or else as laundress; latter preferred. Can give the best of City references if required. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl as nurse and chambermaid; is accustomed to take care of children; or a chambermaid and waiter. She perfectly understands her business. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for three days at No. 62 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT TIDY AND most respectable young woman, as chambermaid and nurse, or plain sewer. Will be found trustworthy, efficient and obliging. No objections to housework in a small family. Ladies in want of a first-class servant apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MOST DESERVING, FAITHFUL and competent domestic, (Protestant) a situation; is a first-class chambermaid, a beautiful ironer; would do general housework or waiting; is a good sewer. Can be seen at HENDRICKSON'S Agency, No. 164 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as good cook and to wash and iron; as waiter and chambermaid; as seamstress and chambermaid; as laundress and chambermaid; as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls, Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av., near the Savings Bank.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do the housework of a private family; she will be found willing to make herself useful; has no objection to the country; good reference given. Call at No. 6½ Bank-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook, washer and ironer, baker and pastry maker. Good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 Bridge-st., second floor front room, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND WILLING Protestant young woman, a situation; she is a good cook and baker and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference; would have no objection to a short distance in the country Call at 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; understands her business perfectly in each capacity. Has the best City reference. Apply at No. 206 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands fine fluting; or as nurse and seamstress. Good City references given. Call at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook in a first class family; she thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in washing if required; good City references. Apply at No. 105 West 27th-st.

WANTED.—A THOROUGHLY EDUCATED YOUNG lady, who can speak English, French and German, can do all kinds of embroidery, cut and fit, desires a situation as seamstress in a respectable family. Call at No. 41 Grove-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress; does all kinds of sewing; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and childrens' clothes of all kinds; no objection to assist in light chamberwork; call at No. 198 West 27th st. in the basement.

WANTED.—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT GERMAN girl wishes a situation as perfect meat and pastry cook; makes all kinds of cakes, pies, creams and preserves; will be found careful and competent; has the best of reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as plain cook, or to do the washing and ironing or chamberwork, or as laundress in a small family. Best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No 278 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 85 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, where she can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN as a good cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 231 East 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waiter; or would do general housework; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 159 East 25th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork, or cook, wash and iron, in a small family. No. 224 East 14th-st. Best of city references given. Room No. 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as waitress, or to help with the chamber work. The best of City references as to character and capability. Apply at No. 162 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, to take care of an infant and do plain sewing, and is willing to make herself useful; the country preferred. Apply No. 242 7th-av., corner 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by an American lady; would prefer going South. She would consider compensation secondary to a home. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—WANTED, FOR A SITUATION of special responsibility, a Christian lady of middle age, possessing a true missionary spirit, good health, energy, tact, patience, judgment, and ability to control the children and adults of a large institution, by love, firmness and gentleness. Address H. M., Box 2,607 Post Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN INTELLIGENT AND respectable female, (unmarried) who has kept house for her father and his family a number of years, and is now without a home, would like a situation as above; can produce the best of reference, and would not object to the country. Address G. P. C., Box No. 176, *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN (ENGLISH preferred), from 25 to 35 years of age in a quiet, genteel family in Brooklyn. A gentleman and his wife constitute the whole family. Duties, waiting at table, chamber work and ironing. The lady is an invalid, and needs an experienced, reliable person. The best reference required. Wages good. Address, stating age, country, and where last engaged, etc., M. S., Box No. 105, *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, TO take entire charge of an infant seven months old. Must be willing to go South in the winter. A Protestant middle-aged woman preferred. To one desirous of a good home this is a good opportunity Apply by letter, giving address and references, to P. Q., Box No. 178, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR TRAINER, WHO HAS had long experience in the stable and willing to make himself useful; single man preferred. Address, with all particulars, NEW-JERSEY, Box No. 116, *Times* Office.

WANTED—CHAMBERMAID.—A COLORED WOMAN, well recommended, and who can prize a good home, may find a good situation by applying, on Saturday, 28th inst., at No. 195 Henry-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, to go a short distance in the country. None need apply without a good recommendation. Apply at No. 75 Warren-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS—AN AMERICAN woman is wanted in a responsible situation as seamstress for a School. Address M. P., Box No 68, Sing Sing.

$1.000 PER YEAR.—WANTED, A FEW ENERGETIC business men as agents, in a permanent and lucrative business. JAS. G. REED, No. 348 Broadway, No. 33 Appleton Building.

WANTED—A WATCHMAKER, BY TIFFANY & CO., Broadway. None need apply excepting those capable of doing the finest of new work, and can bring the best of City reference.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER WHO PERFECTLY understands the business. Apply from 4 to 5 o'clock P. M. BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, TO TAKE CHARGE of the Hosiery Department in a wholesale dry goods store. Address Box No. 2,654 Post Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES.—FOR SALE A PAIR OF BAY HORSES, long tails, kind and sound, good travelers, about 16 hands high Apply at the 6th av. Railroad dépôt, 6th-av. and 44th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN who has had seven years' experience in the dry-goods trade, and can come well recommended, with the best of City reference, a situation as salesman, in a first-class retail or wholesale dry-goods house; speaks German, and is acquainted with the trade of Baltimore, Wheeling, and several cities in Ohio; no objection to travel as agent. Address Room No. 130 French's Hotel, New-York.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY AND RESPECTABLE young man, a situation; he has worked about a gentleman's place for a number of years; understands the care and management of horses; also the work of a plain garden, &c.; is sober, willing and obliging; best of City references; wages moderate. Call or address No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, respectable and well-recommended young man as coachman, groom and to do plain garden work He is a good coachman and a thorough groom; also a careful and experienced driver and a good vegetable gardener, &c.; is honest, sober, willing and obliging. Good City references. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER WHO thoroughly understands the business in its various departments; has lived for the last 10 years in his situation; can give the best of City reference. A note addressed to G. L., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, who is a good plain gardener and understands the care of horses, and can act in the capacity of coachman, if required; is a skillful driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful, and can produce good reference. Address D. E., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GARDENER, WITH GOOD REFERENCE, wants to engage; has had fifteen years' practice in the whole routine of gardening, both under glass and out doors; together with the laying out of a new place. Has a wife and one child. Address T. GARDENER, Madison-square Post-office, for three days

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man of genteel address, who well understands the routine of the City, and can produce the highest of references from his last place. A note addressed to C. M., Union-square Post-Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses in all its branches; would make himself generally useful and has no objection to City or country. Can be seen for two days, by addressing COACHMAN, Box No. 107, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as assistant book keeper or clerk, in a wholesale grocery, commission house or any respectable business. Refers to last employers. Address W. W. V., box No. 162, *Times* office

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A German Protestant man, of long experience, who understands his business thoroughly, with the best of City recommendations. Address or apply to G. , No. 888 Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady, sober man; is a good careful driver, perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden. Can give satisfactory reference from his last employer. Address A. A., Box No 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, BY A Scotchman; is a married man; wife would take the dairy; can give satisfactory references. Address G., or apply at Smith's seed store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS TO PROCURE a situation in some respectable business, such as assistant-bookkeeper or entry-clerk; expectations moderate Address B., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE SCOTCH man as coachman, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Good reference can be given. Address M Y., at A. Smith's Seed Store, No. 64 White-st., 2 days.

A FRENCH WAITER, SPEAKING PERFECTLY the English and German languages, thirty years of age and furnished with the best of references, obtained during six years past, desires a situation in a family. He understands thoroughly the duties of his profession. No objection to go in the country. Address No. 72 4th av., near 10th-st.

TO SOUTHERNERS.—A FIRST-CLASS PRACTICAL gardener, thoroughly posted on green-house, grapery, laying out ornamental grounds, &c., who has lived South and Southwest, wishes an engagement; best of references. A note addressed G W. DAVIS, Stamford, Conn., for two weeks, will be attended to.

TO JOBBERS OF SILKS AND MILLINERY GOODS.—Wanted for the Fall season a situation in some house in the above line, by a man that is well posted, who has been in the above business in this City for the last fifteen years. Best of reference given. Address R. P. N., Box No. 146. *Times* Office.

BOARDING

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE PERSONS can find the best of accommodations in the boarding department of Dr. TAYLOR'S Institution, No. 67 West 38th st. The house has been thoroughly refitted, and is now in perfect order; has gymnasium, bowling alley swimming and other baths free to boarders. The tables are unexceptionable and adapted to all.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A PLEASANT modern house offer to married or single gentlemen the second floor of same, consisting of a very large front room and a suite of back rooms, with every appointment for comfort and convenience. Apply at No. 109 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, NEVER BEFORE having taken boarders, will now be glad to find a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen, who will pay liberally for a pleasant home; partial board for the gentlemen. Address Box No. 496 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS IN SUITES or single to let, with full or partial board, at No. 199 East 10th-st. The house is most pleasantly located, and contains all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms to let to single gentlemen, with or without partial board, in a private family; gas and bath in the house; references exchanged; at No 66 Amity st.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADWAY.—Rooms for gentlemen and their wives, also for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR A gentleman, wife, child, (2½ years old,) and servant; breakfast only for gentleman; also, if accommodations, for a lady friend, with occasional board for gentleman; will require furnished rooms on second floor, with bedroom adjoining, front, also back room; convenient to the cars; terms for which not to exceed $50 to $60 per month; house well shaded, with large yard. Address K., Box No. 203, *Times* Office, with full particulars.

BOARD—TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN only, with partial board, a room and bed-room on second-floor, furnished, in a first-class house, with private family; all modern improvements. Apply at No. 37 Bleecker-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—TWO VERY PLEASANT rooms with board and liberal closet room; easy of access to Fulton and Wall sts Ferries. References can be given. Location near the Heights, No. 132 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be obtained at No 6 Willow st., within five minutes walk of Fulton or Wall-st. ferries. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Neat apartments, furnished or unfurnished, in a quiet family, between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Inquire at No. 54 Willow-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A parlor and bedroom on the second floor, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, in a family where there are few boarders, at No. 38 Willow st. References required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN; wants a pleasant room and good table. Location not above 20th-st. Satisfactory reference given if required. Address W. J. E., Box No. 137, *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THREE OR FOUR gentlemen or a gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with rooms and board at No. 73 West Warren-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board at No. 266 Hicks-st., near Atlantic and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union Square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

WITH BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A fine suit of rooms, two large and one small, on the second floor, furnished only with carpets and gas-fixtures; bath and all accommodations on same floor; neighborhood 31st-st. and 5th-av. The rooms will not be let singly. Address box No. 2,179 Post Office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND or third story may be obtained in a modern stone-front house, owned by the occupants, by persons willing to pay a fair price Family private References exchanged. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st. Dinner early.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE PLEASANTLY accommodated with partial board at No. 6 Clinton-place, between Nelson and Huntington sts. South Brooklyn, ten minutes' walk from the Hamilton ferry.

NO. 36 TENTH-STREET—BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES.—Two or three single gentlemen can obtain board and furnished rooms, having every convenience, by applying at the above first-class house. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

DELIGHTFUL LOCATION.—PLEASANT rooms in a private family, convenient to Broadway, furnished or unfurnished; house with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 72 2d-av.

ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM AND TWO hall rooms may be had, with permanent board in a private family in West 19th-st; references required and given. Address Y. O. A., Box No. 200, *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WHERE THERE are no other boarders, can accommodate a gentleman with a very pleasant room and partial board. Address PACIFIC, Brooklyn. Box No. 152 *Times* office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR SEVERAL SINGLE gentlemen. Apply to CHAS. W. POLMAN, Medical College, No. 107 East 14th-st., near 3d-av., from 7 to 11 o'clock, A. M.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BOARD FOR A lady. Address MASON, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITHOUT board, at No. 68 Murray-st.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE—HICKS-STREET, BROOKLYN Heights, midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries; has superior accommodations for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms. The location for a Summer or Winter residence is most desirable, having a large yard for play grounds in the rear.

COAL.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of

CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Aug. 26, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange.

$5,000 Memphis City 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1886.
$3,000 Watertown City 8 per cent. Bonds, due 1877.
6,000 Cleveland & Pittsburg R. R. 1st mtge. Bonds.
4,000 Milwaukee & Horicon R. R. 2nd mtge. Bonds.
1,000 Sacramento City 10 per cent. Bonds due in 1875.
1,000 Keokuk City 8 per cent. Bonds, due 1863.
7,000 Racine & Miss. R. R. 1st mtge. 8 per cent. Bonds.
15,000 La Crosse & Milwaukee R.R. 7 per cent. Bds. of 1862.

60 shares Irving Bank	$50 each
4 shares Market Bank	100 each
20 shares Oriental Bank	25 each
20 shares Continental Bank	100 each
24 shares Home Fire Ins. Co.	100 each
15 shares City Fire Ins. Co.	70 each
60 shares Bowery Fire Ins. Co.	25 each
35 shares Firemens' Ins. Company	17 each
20 shares Washington Fire Ins. Co.	50 each
10 shares Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	50 each
10 shares Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	50 each
10 shares Relief Fire Ins. Co.	50 each
20 shares Pacific Fire Ins. Co.	25 each
10 shares Goodhue Fire Ins. Co.	100 each
20 shares Gebhard Fire Ins. Co.	100 each
20 shares Williamsburg City Ins. Co.	50 each
100 shares East River Fire Ins. Co.	15 each
20 shares Irving Fire Ins. Co.	25 each
2 shares Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	50 each
35 shares Exchange Fire Ins. Co.	30 each
10 shares Relief Fire Ins. Co.	50 each
20 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.	50 each
5 shares Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co.	100 each
10 shares Merchants' Fire Ins. Co.	50 each
15 shares Humboldt Fire Ins. Co.	100 each
22 shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co.	25 each
17 shares Commercial Fire Ins. Co.	50 each
25 shares Columbia Fire Ins. Co.	50 each
16 shares United States Fire Ins. Co.	25 each
10 shares Resolute Fire Ins. Co.	100 each
30 shares Knickerbocker Fire Ins. Co.	40 each
10 shares Security Fire Ins. Co.	50 each
10 shares Park Fire Ins. Co.	100 each
200 shares Williamsburg Gas Co.	50 each
20 shares Consolidated Stage Co.	25 each
1,300 shares Gardiner Gold Mining Co.	5 each
200 shares Gold Hall Mining Co.	5 each

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Aug. 30. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange; also special sales on any other days. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits. A large variety of securities constantly on hand at private sale.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF PLANES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Aug. 27, at 12 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, by order of W. T. Hatch, assignee, $5,000 worth of assorted planes, manufactured by H. Wells, Northampton, Mass., consisting of

Match, plow, sash, skew-rabbit, fillister, boxed sash, single boxed bead, double-boxed bead, full-boxed bead, centre bead, cope screw stop dadal, wood stop dadal, single c. s. jacks, double c. s. jacks, double-smooth, double fore and double-jointer planes, hollows and rounds, slitting guages, &c., &c.

Catalogues and samples on Thursday.

SAME DAY

Regular sale of hardware, &c., commencing at 10 o'clock.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HARDWARE.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 26, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 158 Broadway.

(By order of Mr. CHARLES STARR, Jun., assignee,)

A large quantity of Domestic Hardware, consisting in part of about

$7,000 worth of Churchill's Augers, assorted sizes and quality.

$5,000 worth of Wheeler's patent brass and planished and chamber candlesticks.

$5,000 worth of cast iron well wheels, grindstone and barn door rollers, &c.

The above goods are all in perfect order, and well worthy the attention of the trade. Terms cash.

Catalogues now ready.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EXTENSIVE HARDWARE SALE.—In JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S regular Trade Sale for THURSDAY, 26th, will be found 250 doz. "Hodgson's" English C. S. shovels and spades, 25 cases 300 English double barrel guns, 2 casks "Hyerson's" sledge and stone hammers, 1 case hone stones, 50 doz fry pans, short handle H, at 6 months' credit. N. B.—The shovels are in bond, or duty paid. Also, at 4 months', an entire invoice, £400 sterling, very superior table cutlery, in sets and dozens; also, a large quantity of spring cutlery on cards, 246 Taft's C. S. wrenches, 36 Foster's anvils, 1 case saws, 16 cast steel mill saws. The sale will take place at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William st. Catalogues now ready.

WALTER M. GOYD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WALTER M. GOYD will sell, ON THURSDAY, Aug. 26, at 10½ o'clock, in house No. 70 West 26th-st., a few doors from 6th-av., suites of parlor furniture, covered in brocade and velvet; rosewood piano, cost $600; etageres, bookcases, centre and side tables, Turkish and reception chairs, carpets, paintings, vases, pier and mantel mirrors, clocks, lace curtains, shades &c.; bedrooms, rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mattresses, pillows, bolster and pillows, dining room oak extension table, buffet, arm and other chairs, sofas, dinner and tea sets, silver ware, glass ware and crockery of every description.

GEORGE NICHOLS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms No. 4 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—OPENING SALE OF $10,000 worth of new and second-hand Furniture, THIS DAY, Aug. 26, at 10½ o'clock.—The catalogues embrace a full assortment of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, chamber suites, China and silver plated ware, crockery, carpets, rugs, office furniture, &c., also oil-paintings, mirrors, and almost every article in the line of household furniture. The sale is well worthy the attention of the trade as well as families. For particulars see *Herald*. Terms cash. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

By JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, AUG. 27—AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M. at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

Regular weekly sale of household furniture—mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, tables, chairs, desks, sofas, mattresses, feather beds, carpets, stoves, &c.; 4 beer pumps and stands, walnut top counter; also 1 plain double-seat buggy wagon in good order; 1 do. do., with calash top.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.— FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 158 Broadway, a large assortment of every description of shelf and heavy hardware, cutlery, brushes, &c., for City and country trade. Same day, at 12 o'clock, $5,000 worth assorted planes, by order of W. G. Hatch, Assignee.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 Pine-st.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

INSURANCE.

KNICKERBOCKER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF
NEW-YORK.
NO. 64 WALL-ST.
INCORPORATED 1787.

CAPITAL............$280,000
WITH A SURPLUS.
INSURES AT THE REDUCED RATES.
WILLIAM TUCKER, President.
GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
With a large surplus.
Office
NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET, New-York.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

STOVE MANUFACTURERS, SHEET IRON WORKERS, TINNERS.—500 packs Russia sheet iron, 500 boxes tin plates for sale cheap. A. A. THOMSON, No. 215 Water st.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable, much superior to any hand-made and lower price. Dépôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.— For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

FURNITURE

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail. At prices from $25 and upwards. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

BOYS' BEDSTEADS WITH SIDES—COTTAGE bedsteads, &c., mattresses, feathers, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, 4 doors below Bleecker st., in the basement.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE—Solicit orders for any style of Blank Book, Stationery, or Job Printing; prices low. We offer a fresh stock of Goods, and have every facility for the prompt execution of orders.

AT EVERDELL'S, HIS CELEBRATED Wedding Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had at his great Card Dépôt, Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

$1,300 FOR NINE MONTHS' OCCUPATION of one of the most beautiful residences facing the Harlem and Hudson Rivers and but one hour's ride from the City. House partly furnished, and with every convenience for housekeeping. The use of horses carriage, errand wagon given; also, cows and poultry. The place is well stocked with hay and vegetables for Winter use. None but responsible parties need apply. For location, apply at 111 East 21st., near 3d av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO FOUR STORY houses and stores, Nos. 104 and 106 Bowery, in excellent condition, containing some twenty-five rooms, and well adapted for a small hotel or large boarding house, having a dining-room 18 by 95 feet. Apply to J. HUSSON, No. 116 William-st., or to J. B. HUSSON, No. 6 John-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND CONVENIENT basement house No. 35 7th-av., cor. 13th-st; rent moderate; location and neighborhood unexceptionable. Also, for sale, the furniture, which is in good order and nearly new. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 59 Dey-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE HOTEL KNOWN AS THE JULIEN Hotel, situated in Washington-place, corner of Mercer-st., and within one hundred feet of Broadway. This house having been put in first rate order will be leased for a term of years to a responsible party. Apply to M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE HOUSE, IN a first-class neighborhood in the upper part of the City, West side. Will be let to a small family without children. Rent taken in board—for gentleman and wife. Address B. A. D., Box No. 3,763 Post-Office.

TO LET—A NEW BUILDING, 75 BY 75, WELL situated, and adapted to military drills, lodge rooms, dancing assemblies, public meetings, billiards, &c. Also, No. 108 Ryerson st., Brooklyn, a neat cottage. Apply to JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as CHAMBERS' PIANO ROOMS. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF NO. 201 EAST 23d-st., three rooms and cellar kitchen, with privileges; gas, bath, &c. Rent $200. Apply to F. W. TOMKINS, New-York *Observer* Office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A SMALL AND VERY DESIRABLE house, containing the modern improvements; pleasantly located in 12th st., near Broadway; part of the furniture for sale. Inquire at the office of the Union Steam Works, 2d av., corner 22d st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The elegantly furnished English-basement house, No. 122 West 34th-st. Also, the first-class 4 story dwelling house No. 18 West 41st-st. Both have all modern improvements, nearly new, and in fine order. Possession immediate. Would be exchanged for a near-by country place. S. W. BENEDICT, No. 15 Nassau st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN WEST 22d st., with all the modern improvements, or, if preferred, a small family, willing to pay liberally for an agreeable home might have the best rooms, with board. Apply at No. 75 Liberty st., next to corner of Broadway.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON, N. J., FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out-buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and face of 20 feet. Apply to I. C. COLT, New York Hotel, New York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience, and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID residence at Port Washington, N. J. A fine farm of 73 acres, good buildings, &c., at Spotswood, N. J. A farm of 50 acres, at New Rochelle, Westchester County.

A large house, with 8 lots of ground beautifully laid out, Putnam and Grand avs., Brooklyn.

One lot on 5th-av., near 50th st.

One lot on 50th-st., 100 feet east-of 5th-av.

Lots on Broadway, corner 54th-st.

Lot on 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., with other well-located property in growing portions of the City.

Apply at the Office of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, No. 346 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A FARM IN Westchester County preferred, or in the interior of the State, a new, first-class modern house, brown stone front, four stories high, 25 feet by 55, situated in 28th st., between 8th and 9th avs. The house contains all modern improvements, and every qualification desired. Immediate possession given. Inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st., or address him at Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown stone house, No. 11 32d st., between Madison and Fifth-avs.; house 24.6x60 deep, built in the very best manner, with all the modern improvements, with rosewood and black walnut doors on the parlor floor. Inquire on the premises for particulars. Call and see.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, STONE FRONT, high stoop HOUSE, No. 45 West 24th-st., near Madison Square; has all modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Apply on the premises, or at No. 70 Pine-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—CENTAL PARK—TWO LOTS FRONTING Central park on 5th-av., between 63d and 64th sts. Terms easy. Inquire of THOS. T. FERRIS, 20 John-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, A VALUABLE property near Jones' Woods, paying well; improvements worth all the money asked. Inquire, for one week, at No. 13 Ann st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWO TWO-STORY and basement cottages, with brick fronts, Nos. 9 and 13 East Baltic, near Court st. Apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT FISHKILL, DUCHESS COUNTY, the Homestead of the late Gen. John B. Van Wyck, with 80 acres choicest land, 8 miles from the village, 2½ from the village. The buildings consist of an old-fashioned stone mansion, 45 by 37 feet, with frame wing 30 by 25 feet, surrounded by fine old locusts; barns, wagon-house, ice-house, &c., all in good repair; fences and land in excellent condition; abundance and variety of fruit trees and garden fruits. The farm is bounded on one side by a large brook abounding in fish, and is unsurpassed for quiet beauty and healthfulness. Has been in the family over 150 years. Reference to HARRIS WILSON, Attorney and Counselor, Bank of Commerce Building, or to ALFRED VAN WYCK, on the premises.

THE VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Greenwich, Conn., now occupied by the family of the Rev. John N. Lewis, is offered for sale. The situation is beautiful, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound. The house is conveniently arranged, and contains 12 rooms and a good cellar. The grounds, which, beside the lawn around the dwelling, embrace a garden and orchard, are about two acres in extent, and filled with shade and fruit trees. Distance from the station on the New-Haven Railroad about three-fourths of a mile. For further particulars inquire of ALFRED EDWARDS, Esq., No. 111 Broadway, or of Mr. LEWIS, upon the premises.

FOR SALE—(WITH OR WITHOUT THE FURNITURE) a beautiful country residence, with one and a half acres of ground, tastefully laid out, with fruit and shade trees, garden in a high state of cultivation, situated in the remarkably healthy village of Pleasantville, Westchester County, about half a mile from the dépôt of the Harlem Railroad, and one and a half hours from the City. The house is large and commodious, with barn, &c., suitable for a private family, boarding-house, or school. Will be sold cheap, and possession given immediately. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION ON THE Shrewsbury River, two miles below Red Bank, suitable for a boarding place. Inquire of Mrs. CHANDLER, on the premises, or the captains of the Shrewsbury steamboats.

FARMS FOR SALE.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE FARM OF the late WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., near Bedford Station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres, well divided for farming purposes. Nearly 40 tons of hay have been cut from the farm the present year. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook. On the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c. Also, three apple orchards. To any one desirous of engaging in farming pursuits the above presents rare inducements. Inquire of THOMAS WILLIAMSON, No. 27 Chambers-st., New-York; FERRIS LYON, near the premises, or of the undersigned at Bedford.
A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR THE VILLAGE of Madison, several very good farms from 12 acres to 200 acres. These are good farms and in good condition; one beautiful one, 40 acres, only 10 minutes' walk from the dépôt, abounds in fruit of all kinds, fine garden, beautiful lawn of trees all around the house; good house and outbuildings, ice-house, &c., and is worthy of any gentleman who desires a country residence; one large three story house and four acres of land; the house is large and convenient; fruit, shade and large garden, &c., near the dépôt. For information, inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, near the dépôt.

A GOOD SITE FOR A MARKET GARDEN IN NEW JERSEY.—About 18 acres of land on the North River, opposite 51st st., New-York, known as Dess' Point, will be rented to a market gardener. The land is good, with buildings and fruit trees on the ground. Accessible by land or water, being only about two miles from Hoboken. Apply to JAS. BROWN, No. 59 Wall-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

THE PATENT CARBON PAINT FROM COAL.—This valuable paint is unequaled in beauty, economy and durability, for ships, iron work, machinery, japaning of leather and metals, roofing, and general house-painting. Compared with lampblack it dries quicker, endures far greater heat, and as a preservative against corrosion is unequaled by any paint in the world. It is a pure and beautiful black, a remarkably quick dryer, mixes readily in all colors, and consumes but one-fifth the oil that lampblack requires.
MAURICE WURTS & CO., Carbondale, Penn.
G. WURTS, Jr., Agent, No. 184 Water st., New-York.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION— At the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 200 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City cured Hams	12c. to 12½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams	9½c. to 9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders	7c. to 7½c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders	8½c. to 8¾c.
Smoked Bacon	10½c. to 11c.

Bagged Meats ⅛c. per lb. extra.
Mess Pork, $17.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11½c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York,

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France, Belgium, Italy,
Great Britain, Spain, Germany,
Ireland, Portugal, Russia,
Holland, Switzerland, Sweden.
ALSO, ON
Athens, Constantinople, Alexandria,
Beyrout, Jerusalem, Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO., of London.
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

MORSE & CO., BANKERS,

And dealers in stocks, bonds, exchange and commercial paper, on commission, No. 49 Wall-st., and No. 41 William-st., New-York. Orders for purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Board of Brokers by letter or otherwise promptly executed. Cash advanced on sound salable securities. Refer to Continental Bank, G. VON BAUR & Co., New-York.

W. P. TALBOYS HAS REMOVED
TO NO. 32 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
Exchange-place, for the transaction of a strictly commission business in the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Brokers' Board, and the negotiation of business paper and loans.

CHAS. A. FISHER,
Late of the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO.,
No. 18 Exchange-place.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated.

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on MONDAY, Aug 2, and kept open for a period of fifteen days, unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed.

Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent. on the 1st of September; thirty per cent. on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent. on the 1st of November, or payment may be made in full.

Dividends on stock subscribed for, will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York.

JOHN A. STEVENS,
HENRY F. VAIL,
E. D. MORGAN.
} Commissioners.

BANK STOCK.—THE CONTROLLING STOCK, or the whole stock, of a bank located at one of the most favorable points in the State of Ohio for a safe and profitable business, can be purchased on favorable terms. The bank is chartered under the General Banking Law of 1845, and has been in operation since 1846. To capitalists desiring to invest in legitimate banking this is a most desirable chance. Full particulars relating to the location and condition of the bank, the character of the business, &c., can be obtained on application at No. 82 Broadway, first floor.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

MILWAUKEE GAS LIGHT STOCK FOR SALE.—A regular 2 per cent. dividend stock. Also, Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Stock.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

DETROIT CITY BONDS—THE COUPONS due 1st of September will be paid after that date on presentation at Metropolitan Bank.
GEO. J. SENEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.
(80 per cent. of the profits to the assured.)

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.

Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,
Daniel B. Fearing,
Wm. H. Russell,
A. C. Downing,
G. B. Lamar,
Wm. B. Duncan,
N. H. Wolfe,
I. Townsend,
D. D. Smith,
S. V. Hoffman,
James Warren,
Arthur Leary,
M. W. Hamilton,
Dennin Duer,
Jno Steward, Jr.,
R. B. Minturn,
Reuben Withers,
E. C. Center,
F. G. Foster,
J. Anthony, Jr.,
J. A. C. Gray.
Josiah Oakes,
Jos'h Galliard, Jr.,
J. W. Waterbury,
Wm. H. Cary,
Geo. T. Adee,
J. J. Astor, Jr.,
F. A. Delano,
J. Howland,
Rob S. Hone,
J. P. G. Foster.

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250,000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.

The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent. of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on and after the 20th day of August. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank, in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank, in Utica at the Oneida Bank, in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only.
OSWEGO, Aug. 14, 1858. L. WRIGHT, Treas'r.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Six per cent. out of the profits, payable on and after the 17th inst., at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.—The Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent on the capital stock, payable the 2d day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until that day.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, NO. 421 Broome st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

GREAT CHANCE.—MAGNIFICENT GRAND diagonal 7-octave carved rosewood piano; four round corners; rich, full tone; made by one of the best makers, and warranted; cost $600; been used a few months; will be sold at a great bargain, for cash; inquire No. 141 9th-st.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell several magnificent new seven octave Pianos, warranted, if applied for immediately, at very great bargains. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

A PIANO STOOL, (NEW STYLE,) WITH plush top and iron screw, for only $2 50. Sheet music and music books, at wholesale and retail. 50 pianos and melodeons for sale and for rent at reduced rates.
S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

EXPRESSES.

TO IMPORTERS.

H. S. LANSING & CO., European Bankers, Commission Merchants, and proprietors of the
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
Nos. 72 and 98 Broadway, New-York.

Forward goods from London, Liverpool, Paris and Havre with the utmost dispatch, and at the lowest rates of freight which can be obtained, either by steamer or packet. Parcels of all kinds sent by their express to or from any part of Europe or the United States, Canadas or the West Indies, at the most reasonable rates. Sight and time bills on London or Paris.

FOREIGN OFFICES:
LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.
LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., I. C. KANE, Agent, No. 21 Rue Corneille, Havre.
LANSING, STARR & CO., No 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool.
RIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st., London.

LOAN OFFICES.

CHARLES BRODY, BROKER
AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No 66 Nassau-st., office No. 2 up stairs,
Advances money on diamonds, watches, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices. No signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business, and all business strictly confidential.
German, Spanish and other languages spoken.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of personal property, merchandise, &c. Jewelry bought and sold. M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt st., up stairs.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves New York We'day, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York, Wed'ay, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.		From Havre and Southampton for New-York.	
NORTH STAR	Sat. Sept. 11	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 29
VANDERBILT	Sat. Sept. 25	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 13

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.		Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New York.
ARIEL	Sept. 4	Oct. 2.	Oct. 6.
NORTH'N LIGHT	Oct. 2	Oct. 30.	Nov. 3.

These steamships have water-tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.—The shortest sea passage between America and Europe. This line is composed of powerful paddle wheel steamships, of which the INDIAN EMPIRE, the PRINCE ALBERT and the AMERICAN EMPIRE are now running. The next departure from New-York (to be followed by others on the line about every two weeks) will be the PRINCE ALBERT, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, direct for Galway.

Passengers will have a free ticket by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.

First-class, $90; second class, $50; third-class, $30. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For passage, freight and other particulars, apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 18 at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON and sail Oct. 16.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

FROM NEW-YORK.

EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, ——, ——, at 12, noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, JAMES STONE, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, Sept. 1, without fail. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the ARABIA, from 9½ to 10½ A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.

The AFRICA will sail Sept. 15.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIA—"KANGAROO LINE."—SECOND CABIN PASSAGE ONLY $75.—The splendid medium clipper bark
PATREA, 1,000 tons burden,
will sail for Melbourne direct, in September. Has elegant and unsurpassed accommodations. Apply on board, Pier No. 13, East River, near foot Wall-st., or to
MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall st.

STEAMBOATS.

AUGUST. FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.

From New-York
FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT.
Highlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank.
The new and splendid steamer
HIGHLAND LIGHT,
Captain H. B. PARKER,
In connection with the
LAURA,
Will run as follows from foot of Robinson st. Pier, North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.
Wednesday, Aug. 25, 3 P. M., for P. B. and R. B.
LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, Aug. 25, 8¼ A. M., from R. B. and P. B.
Thursday, Aug. 26, 8¾ A. M., from P. B. and R. B.

NELSON TAYLOR'S Squan Line of Stages will connect with the Boats at Red Bank, only on their trips to Red Bank.

Time Tables can always be had of W. C. LEMON, No. 112 Broadway, and BESSON & BROWER, 179 West-st.

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch direct, Red Bank, and intermediate landings. The favorite steamer OCEAN WAVE will leave as follows, from pier foot of Robinson-st., N.R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednes'y, Aug. 25, 1½ A.M.	Wednes'y, Aug. 25, 3 P.M.
Thursday, Aug. 26, 8 A.M.	Thursday, Aug. 26, 4 P.M.
Friday, Aug. 27, 8½ A.M.	Friday, Aug. 27, 4 P.M.
Saturday, Aug. 28, 9 A.M.	Saturday, Aug. 28.

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Long Branch, Little Silver and Ocean Port. The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Wed'day, Aug. 25, 4 P.M.	Wed'day, Aug. 25, 8¾ A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 26, 4½ P.M.	Thursday, Aug. 26, 7 A.M.
Friday, Aug. 27, 3 P.M.	Friday, Aug. 27, 9 A.M.
Saturday, Aug. 28, 5 P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 28, 9 A.M.

This boat will stop at Pleasure Bay every morning one half hour later than the time of leaving Ocean Port. Nelson Taylor's Squan line of stages connect with this boat.

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT; HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK. The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N.R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT ROBINSON ST.	LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Tuesday, Aug. 24, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 24, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 25, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 25, 8½ A.M.
	Thursday, Aug. 26, 9 A. M.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay, Atlantic Dock, and Branch Port, without charge. Ker's Express by this line.

Elias Haight's stages for Squan; also stages to all parts of the country.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT
FOR
HUNTINGTON, NORTHPORT, STONY BROOK AND PORT JEFFERSON.

The favorite and staunch steamer GOLDEN GATE, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Port Jefferson Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M., Stony Brook at 9, Northport at 11, East Neck Dock at 11¼. Stages will connect at all the places. Meals on board. J. POST, Agent, No. 23 South-st.

FARE REDUCED.—AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, SNEDENS, NYACK, ROCKLAND LAKE AND HAVERSTRAW.—The beautiful new steamboat JOHN FARON, Capt. BLANCH, leaves Chambers-st. Pier daily at 3 o'clock. Returning every morning, leaves Haverstraw at 6 o'clock. Rockland Lake at 6:20, Nyack, 6:45; Snedens, 7:10; Yonkers, 8 o'clock. Touching at Amos-st. each way. Fare to Yonkers, 10c.; Nyack, 20c.; Rockland Lake, 25c.; Haverstraw, 30c. This boat connects with stages, at Snedens for Tappan, at Nyack for Clarksville and New City; at Haverstraw for Garnerville and North Haverstraw. N. B.—The JOHN FARON is fitted with Blanchard's celebrated Patent Steam Boiler, from which cinders and smoke do not escape.

FARE TO NEW-HAVEN, 50 CENTS— BERTHS FREE.—The steamer ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip every day, at 3 P. M. The TRAVELER every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE for Hartford every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Freight forwarded by New-Haven Steamers and Railroad to Vermont, Northern New-York and Canada.
FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.
RICHARD PECK,
Agent New-Haven Steamer Co.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos) at 9½, 12¼, and 3¼ o'clock; Spring-st. at 9¾, 12½, and 3½ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6¼ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion, 25 cents.

KEYPORT, CLIFFWOOD AND NEW-YORK.—Fare 25 cents. The steamer UNION, Capt. D. C. HEALY, will run hereafter as follows: Leaving Murray-st. at 8:45 A. M.; returning, leave Keyport at 3 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way, and connecting with stages at Keyport to Middletown Point and Mount Pleasant.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Pier foot of Jay st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAST STEAMERS MASSACHUSETTS, STEVENS, and LOOKWOOD, with barges, for charter to lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., cor. Pine.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport.

N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:

Trains leave the Dépôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.

Trains leave Dépôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:

8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:

12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains; and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk, to	$6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to	5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to	5 00

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing April 28, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:00 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:15 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

ONLY DIRECT ROUTE FOR BUDD'S Lake, Schooley's Mountain and Lake Hopatcong, over a smooth, pleasant road, and but three miles of staging to either point. Comfortable stages will be in attendance on arrival of the 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains from New-York.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.

MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5.10 and 3:30 P. M., making all the stops.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD — LEAVES South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:

For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.

For River Head, daily, at 3:30 P. M.; express to Jerusalem.

Sunday Milk Trains leave South Ferry for Greenport at 9 A. M., arriving at 2 P. M.; returning, leave Greenport at 4 P. M.; reach Brooklyn at 9 P. M.

For other trains, see *Express, Evening Post*, Brooklyn papers and large bills.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New-York, fare $2 25. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.

N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK CITY EXPRESS—FOR THE prompt delivery of baggage, packages, parcels &c., to and from any part of the City below 40th st. Send in your orders. Delivery twice a day (12 M. and 5 P. M.) from the principal office, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane (basement.) JOS. N. KING, Proprietor.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER.

The A 1 splendid clipper
VICKERY
is now loading for San Francisco and Port Townsend, Fraser's River, and will positively sail Sept. 1, having elegant and spacious accommodations for passengers, will take a few by applying immediately.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:

To San Francisco, in 1st saloon cabin	$125
To Port Townsend, Fraser's River, 1st saloon cabin	150
To San Francisco, in 2d cabin	100
To Port Townsend, Fraser's River, 2d cabin	125
To San Francisco, in steerage	75

For freight and passage, inquire of
L. H. SIMPSON,
No. 19 Beaver-st.,
or on board, Pier No. 6, North River.

FOR THE SOUTH.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on THURSDAY, Aug. 26, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 4, N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
U. S. Mail Line of Side-wheel Steamships.
THROUGH IN 48 HOURS.

Steamships
COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY.
NASHVILLE, Capt. MURRAY.
JAMES ADGER, Capt. ADAMS.
MARION, Capt. FOSTER.

The Agents of this Line request Shippers to take notice, that one of the above steamers will positively be dispatched for Charleston, from Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Morris-st., EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock; and, as soon as circumstances will admit, the Semi-monthly trips will be resumed.

Freight, Six Cents per foot.
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway,
Corner Morris-st.

Through tickets may be had to the following places by applying as above: To Montgomery, $29; to Atlanta, $23; to Augusta, $20.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage, $20. Deck, $6. The magnificent and fast going steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 28, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will succeed on SATURDAY, Sept. 4. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. The Adams' Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

Through tickets to the following places may also be had by applying as above: To Montgomery, $29; to Atlanta, $23; to Augusta, $20.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 28, at 4 o'clock precisely. Passage to Savannah $15. Through tickets to Macon $21; Montgomery, $26; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Albany, Ga., $24; Mobile, $35; New-Orleans, $39. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE NEW AND FIRST-class screw steamship ATLANTA, Capt. L. H. Layfield, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 6 P. M. Freight 6 cents per foot. Cabin Passage, with superior accommodations, $15. Insurance ½ per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

MEDICAL.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE.
THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES, IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD DISPENSARY ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

Dr. Hunter's Vade Mecum gives Ricord's, Velpeau's, Lallemand's and all the faculty prescriptions and treatment; all the advertised remedies; is full of colored plates, 400 pages, and is the most valuable work out. It should be seen by the afflicted before adopting any treatment as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities. To be had of the Doctor, at No. 3 Division-st., where his great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, can be had genuine only. $1 per vial. Advice gratis. He rescues more young men from destruction every 10 days than any other 10 M. D.'s in 10 years. It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. Hunter, where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation. STRICTURE.—Dr. Hunter has discovered a new process by which he can cure the worst forms of stricture in from two to three weeks. Constitutional debility, brought on by a secret habit indulged in by young men, effectually cured. A word to the wise is sufficient.

A CARD.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first Venereal Surgeon living,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of this Specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Consultations in English, French and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 6 to 9 in the evening.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ASTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 92 Mercer st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M., except Sundays, unless by appointment. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by J. W. JUDD, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson resides in his own house, and receives patients in separate consulting rooms.

DR. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post-paid. "Dr. Watson's Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*

No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

$500 REWARD.—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the ANTIDOTE is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price, $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York. Sold by CALLENDER & CO., 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia; REDDING & CO., No. 8 State-st., Boston; W. L. JENISON, Albany.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent cure of private diseases. Sure cure his Unfortunate's Friend and other remedies, price $1. Remember, all you afflicted, that by calling on Dr. WARD, you may, in a few days, feel that Richard is himself again. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 486 Broadway, second floor; perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. No charge for consultations. Afflicted, call without delay. Attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal and other diseases and abuses of the sexual system. Offices, No. 64 Bleecker st., corner Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway.

Patients applying in the earliest stage of disease will be surprised at their immediate and convenient cure; but especially in chronic cases, as Stricture, Gleet, Emissions, Impotence, and cases that have been thought incurable, his services are most appreciated.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug store No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.; also at No. 10 Astor House, and at No. 107 Broadway, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES of females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed to all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Medicines sent by mail. Ladies private circulars sent per letter free except postage. Office No. 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—RICHARD FRANCIS PLAYER, Plaintiff, against JAMES VAN RIPER, CHARLES H. TAYLOR, JOHN C. RIKER and Octavia R., his wife, Benjamin F. Manierre and Caroline his wife, William G. Reed, Abraham H. Senseny, Hezekiah Easton, John A. Van Blarcom, James Frenche, Smith Barker, Henry M. Whitehead, Edward Tracy, President of the Rensselaer County Bank, Daniel Fish, President of the Farmers' Bank of Lansingburg, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants severally above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 57 Fulton-street, in said city of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 21, A. D. 1858.
C. J. & C. LOWREY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in Kings County Clerk's office on the 6th day of May, 1858.—Dated July 27, 1858. C. J. & C. LOWREY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jy29-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—RICHARD FRANCIS PLAYER, Plaintiff, against DAVID DECKER, JOHN A. VAN BLARCOM, John C. Riker and Octavia R., his wife, Benjamin F. Manierre and Caroline, his wife, Charles H. Taylor, William G. Reed, Abraham H. Senseny, Hezekiah Easton, James Frenche, Smith Barker and Henry M. Whitehead, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants severally above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 57 Fulton-street, in said city of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated April 21, 1858. C. J. & C. LOWREY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in Kings County Clerk's office on the 6th day of May, 1858.—Dated July 27, 1858. C. J. & C. LOWREY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jy29-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.— HORATIO N. WILD against JOHN H. RILEY, FRANCIS E. VAN RIPER, NICHOLAS P. O'BRIEN and JAMES W. HALL.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To FRANCIS E. VAN RIPER and JAMES W. HALL: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, on the 2d day of June, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 111 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 12, 1858.
W. B. SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 111 Nassau st., New York.
au2h-law6wT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM STEELE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the store of Wm. Irving Steele, No. 53 Nassau st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of November next. Dated May 25, 1858.
SARAH STEELE,
WM. I. STEELE,
} Executors.
my26-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALFRED LARGE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 25 Park place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of February next.—Dated Brooklyn, August 18, 1858.
1sau-law6mTh* WILLIAM LOTTIMER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OOTHOUT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office No. 3 Cliff-st., in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 18, 1858.
WM. OOTHOUT,
HENRY OOTHOUT.
} Ex'rs.
au18-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MURRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to the subscriber, present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence No. 3 Morris street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 18, 1858.
au19-law6mTh* THOMAS BYRNES, Administrator.

WANTED—A LARGE LOT OF SHELVINGS AND counters, immediately. Parties having such will address COUNTER, Box No. 115, *Times* Office, stating when and where they can be seen.

NEW-YORK CITY.

CENTRAL PARK.

Shall the Contract System be Adopted?

REPORT OF THE MAJORITY.

The Special Committee to whom was referred a resolution of this Board "to inquire and report whether any work, and if so what work, can be advantageously conducted by contract instead of day's work,"

Respectfully report: That they have given the subject careful attention, with a view to arrive at the mode best calculated for an economical and speedy completion of the improvements of the Park, and have been led to the conclusion that it is not expedient to have any portion thereof performed by contract.

The reasons for this conclusion are,

First—The variety and peculiarity of the work to be performed are such that there would, of necessity, be much difficulty in so preparing the contracts that they would not interfere with each other, or so that economy could be practiced in the actual operations of the force employed.

Thus, the removal of earth for the formation of the lakes may, at the same expense, be carted for the making of a road bed. The soil removed by making an avenue may, at the same expense, be deposited where it is needed for a lawn, and so a constant economy of labor result from a judicious management under one general head, which a dozen contractors would not, and could not, practice or contemplate in their estimates, while any variation of the line of a road or form of a lake would lead to claims for extra work, and, perhaps, to tedious litigation and delay.

Second—In order to contract the work, the entire ground would have to be again surveyed and a corps of engineers employed to prepare specifications, working plans, and other details preparatory to the issuing of proposals for bids. The present surveys are admitted to be inaccurate and unreliable. The people are now restive, and are unwilling to have longer delay. They have had theoretical working long enough, they want now a practical laying out of the Park.

Third—There can be no justifiable economy in having the work performed by contract. This Commission is quite as competent to engage laborers and to see that they work faithfully, as any contractor can be; and in the employment of laborers upon the improvements of the city, it is not a wise policy to have intermediate parties profit by any exactions upon them. The wages paid to the working man is an item in our City expenditures never objected to by the tax-payers, particularly when the work is well performed. The improvements on the Central Park are of such a character that nearly the whole expenditure is for labor, and if contracted for, the contractors could only make money by in some way oppressing the working man, perhaps by causing him to take less than fair wages, which should not be sanctioned by this Commission, whose aim it should be to have faithful laborers at fair wages.

It may be replied, as it has been stated by a member of this Commission, that we are limited by law in our expenditures, and that we can only know if we are undertaking to carry out a plan which will be within our limit, by having it contracted. To this it is answered, that the estimates of the plan adopted are within the limit by a large amount, and if the Commission, in the exercise of their best judgment and in the practice of a judicious economy, find that those estimates are too low, and that their funds fall short of the amount required to complete the improvements, it will be a satisfaction to know that, in what has been done, the money has been spent, not in fanciful structures, or in marble embellishments, but in providing for the poor man as for the rich, a space where, in green lawns and rural walks and drives, may be found recreation and enjoyment.

In conclusion, the undersigned would remark, that if this great work is prosecuted energetically and prudently, thus giving evidence and hope that the benefits of the Park are soon to be realized, the Commissioners will have the approbation of their fellow citizens; if, on the contrary, the prosecution of the improvements is delayed, or retarded by useless discussion about preliminaries, or in contemplated changes of their adopted plan, thus showing themselves fickle and undecided, "the people, whose servants we are, may possibly find some means of averting the prosecution of a plan" *of procedure* "which they disapprove." "They own the Park and are most interested in its success."

The undersigned recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is not expedient that the work on the Central Park be done by contract.

JOHN A. C. GRAY,
CHARLES W. ELLIOTT,
Majority of the Committee.

REPORT OF THE MINORITY.

To the Commissioners of the Central Park:

The undersigned, a minority of a Committee appointed "to inquire and report to the Board, whether any work, and if so, what work can be advantageously conducted by contract, instead of day's work,"

Respectfully report:

This Board having devoted the last year to the preparation of the area of the Park for permanent construction, and having adopted a plan for laying out the Park, is now prepared to enter upon its third and final duty—the execution of the plan, in the most faithful and economical manner.

Although the undersigned regrets that the plan adopted by the Board does not adequately provide for the three great constituent elements of a Park, to wit: a ride, a drive, and a walk, separately and distinct, yet the very large amount of work done upon an area of nearly 700 acres, demands the most careful consideration, and the most minute and reliable estimates of its probable expense.

If the history of public expenditure establishes one truth more clearly than another, it is this: that no work should be undertaken by the Government, which can be done by individuals, and that all public work should be executed by contract to the lowest bidder, with adequate security, subject to the constant inspection, supervision and control of vigilant and accomplished officers, appointed by the Government.

This truth has become so firmly established, and is now so universally conceded, that all the works projected by the National State and City Governments, with rare exceptions, are executed by contract; and, indeed, the City Corporation is prohibited by express law from executing them in any other manner.

The question, then, arises, whether the works upon the Central Park should form an exception to this general rule; and it becomes important to inquire and consider whether these works are in any degree peculiar in themselves, or different from other works constructed by the Government, which renders it impossible or inexpedient to have them constructed by contract.

The work upon the Park will be those of: 1. Drainage. 2. Trenching. 3. Irrigation. 4. Ponds and Lakes. 5. Roads. 6. Entrances, Lodges, and other buildings. 7. Planting of Trees.

In regard to Drainage, the Board is well aware that the manufacturers of Tile, contract, not only for the materials, but also for laying the pipe, and warrant the satisfactory operation of their work; and numerous cases have been cited to the Board where private individuals have adopted this contract system of drainage upon their estates. There is no difficulty whatever in finding manufacturers of the most abundant responsibility ready to undertake the work.

Trenching consists of digging the ground with a spade for several feet below the surface, removing the loose stone and exposing the sub-soil. This is only another method or form of what is usually called the clearing and breaking up of land, which is almost universally done throughout the country by contract, at a fixed price.

Irrigation is nothing more than the laying of pipes from the acqueduct to furnish water in designated places where it may be wanted, to moisten the roads and refresh the vegetation. It is not easy to see in what respect this differs from the laying of Croton pipes in the City, which is always done by contract.

The construction of ponds and lakes involves two descriptions of work:

First—An excavation, and putting the excavated earth where it may be wanted, and

Secondly—In lining the bottom and sides with concrete or puddle, to prevent the absorption of the water. The largest example of this description of work upon record is that of the new reservoir, 106 acres in extent, now under actual construction, *by contract*, within the area of the Park.

Roads, whether they be rail, McAdam, turnpike, or ordinary country roads, are now so universally built by contract that it is difficult to understand why the roads of the Central Park should form any exception.

Entrances, lodges and other buildings are too similar to erections constantly made by private individuals, as well as by the Government, and as constantly made by contract, to justify such works upon the Central Park to be made in any other manner.

The planting of trees and shrubbery is the next and last general description of work to be done upon the Park; in the judgment of the undersigned, it would be impossible to convey, by any specification, the necessities of the Park in this particular. The selection of the trees in all their varieties and combinations must be left to the taste and judgment of the landscape gardener, who must also select the general and special localities suitable to each description of planting. Even in this description of work, however, the undersigned believes that there is one portion of it which may well be done by contract; he refers to the transplantation of the largest description of trees by machinery. The kind of tree and its height, as well as the particular spot in which it is to be placed, can easily be designated by the specifications, and can therefore be readily obtained by contract.

The undersigned has given mature consideration to the report of the Architect-in-Chief, in which he comes to the conclusion that very little or no work upon the Park should be done by contract, and will briefly state his argument, with the reply, which appears to the undersigned to be sufficient.

It is said that he should be left to improve upon the plan, that is, to alter it as the work progresses—which could not be done if put under contract. It must be remembered that the Architect-in-Chief has been in actual observation of these grounds for nearly a year, that he has had also the advantage of the most accurate topographical surveys covering every fifty feet square of the surface of the Park, and that from this observation and these surveys he has made the plan which has been adopted by the Board. Although slight improvements might be suggested in the actual working of any plan whatever, yet the undersigned cannot perceive that any such valuable improvements upon the plan can be suggested, if it has been well studied, which would warrant the Board, for the sake of them, to lose the great advantages of a contract.

The undersigned is aware that allegations have been made unfavorable to the accuracy of the surveys, but having been one of the Committee heretofore appointed to examine the subject, he is enabled to state that no inaccuracy whatever was proved to exist, except one, being an omission to survey a small strip of land, fifty feet in width, which was the boundary line between two sections of land allotted to different corps of engineers, and omitted in the survey, under the mistaken belief of each, that the strip was embraced in the division of the other.

This omission is, of course, in the present aspect of the case, wholly unimportant. These surveys have cost nearly twenty thousand dollars, and have been made by the late Chief Engineer and his accomplished assistants, of established repute in their professions. They were made for the express purpose of being the basis upon which the working plans and minute and close specifications could be drawn of the works to be done, and the undersigned has entire confidence that they are fully sufficient.

Nor is it a good argument against the contract system, that it may include different contracts in actual prosecution by different contractors at the same time, that progress in one would be dependent on progress in another, and that the laborers would be in the employ and under the government of different contractors. It is supposed that in every work of any magnitude, from the building of a capitol to the erection of a stable, this consequence always exists; the excavator, the mason, the carpenter, the plumber, the gas-fitter, the painter, all employ different laborers, all have separate contracts, all work dependent upon the work of others, and the several contracts are executed well and harmoniously.

The undersigned begs further to impress upon the Board the *particular considerations* which, besides the other advantages ordinarily arising from the adoption of the contract system, most emphatically calls for its adoption *by this Board*.

The first consideration arises from *the composition* of the Board itself. Consisting of eleven members, it is too large to insure either individual responsibility or vigilant supervision, and being accidental in its formation, it is too heterogeneous to justify the expectation that multifarious duties can be either well or easily discharged. It should, therefore, be the aim of the Board to make its movements those of "a simple machine," having as few men in its direct employ, and confined to as few subjects of expenditure as shall be consistent with the due execution of the work, and the preparation of the Park for its great objects of health and pleasure.

This consideration can be obtained only by the adoption of the contract system, under which it would be necessary to employ a very small number of officers to supervise the execution of the work.

The experience of the past year must be fresh in the recollection of the Board, and the undersigned believes it is admitted to be most unsatisfactory. The nature of the work, being the removal of obstructions, &c., not admitting of contract, this Board has had in its employ nearly twelve hundred men. Every fortnight requisitions have come from the Park for large amounts of material, which was purchased at retail. The employment, inspection and discharge of these men has absorbed the time of the officers; the registration of their time and their absence has been left to foremen unknown to the Board, whilst the payment of a force so large has been both complicated and difficult. The Board has now authorized the employment of *three thousand men*. Is this Board competent to exercise over this little army the vigilant supervision which springs alone from private and individual interest?

It is true that this Board has delegated to the Architect-in-Chief the entire power of appointment and discharge, as well as the appointment of all the officers now acting under him at the Park; and that this delegation of authority, together with the reference to him of all amendments to the plans heretofore, or that may hereafter be ordered, has made the operations of this Board simple enough.

We are henceforth simply the accountants and cashiers of the Park.

But this simplicity is attained at the sacrifice of the rights of the minority as well as the duties of every individual member, which no majority can justifiably either resign or take away.

The time of the Architect-in-Chief is absorbed in marshaling the large body of men, whereas his skill and industry should be devoted exclusively to the work itself.

If the Board, however, would adopt the contract system, the large machinery now in operation, with its unsatisfactory results, could be abandoned; the men now in employ would be taken by the contractors; the Architect-in-Chief and his officers would apply themselves solely to *the supervision of the work*, and the operations of the Board be rendered extremely simple, with the best guarantees of responsibility and success.

The undersigned consider it also important that the *works of construction should be simplified* and reduced to the essential requisites of the Park, embraced in the seven divisions of labor before enumerated. Build the drive, the ride, and the walk, each separate and distinct, each grand in itself, but the walk the grandest of all. These can be accomplished under one contract; and if the Board could be induced to adopt the grand walk suggested by the second amendment of himself and his respected associate, Mr. BELMONT, three miles and a half in length, proceeding from the point where the walks from the entrances of the Sixth and Seventh avenues would unite, thence running to the lakes at Seventy third-street, thence to the Reservoirs, thence upon their top and along the margins of those unequaled artificial lakes, fifteen times the size of Washington Square, and thence in a diagonal line to the northwest angle of the Park to Observatory Hill, the general rendezvous upon its table lakes of all who ride, drive and walk, the Board would not only meet the just demands of pedestrians, but also save a large expenditure. Of the three miles and a half, two miles would be on the margin of the artificial lakes, and will be constructed by the Croton Board, without cost to the funds of this Commission. The drive being seven and a half miles in length, if a ride be constructed of like extent, as suggested by the amendments, the walk unbuilt of one and a half miles, there would be only sixteen and a half miles of roadway to be constructed. In the opinion of the undersigned, this can easily be accomplished *by contract* within two years, the period fixed for the completion of the new Reservoir.

The *final consideration* why the contract system should, in the opinion of the undersigned, be adopted, remains to be stated. The Legislature has assigned the *limit* of our expenditure at about $1,600,000, and in this connection, the history of this limitation should not be forgotten. The early advocates of the Park met with serious obstacles in the general apprehension of the community that its establishment would prove a reservoir of unlimited expense, and it was freely admitted that great as would be the blessings of the Park, they might be purchased at too dear a cost. It was the pleasure and the duty of the undersigned, at that time, in his private and official capacity, to strive to allay these apprehensions, and to demonstrate that the cost of the land to the City would not exceed $3,500 000, and of its improvement $1,500,000, making the entire cost of the Park, in its completion, $5,000,000, the interest of which would be $300,000 a year. The taxation of the City then being $6,000,000 per annum, the annual interest would be an additional charge of only 5 per cent., so that a citizen then paying $100 a year in taxes, would be compelled to pay only $105, for which he would have for himself, his wife and his children, a Park of 750 acres, of unequaled extent and beauty. It was generally considered that if these promises were adhered to and fulfilled, the Park would prove an unmixed benefit, and a general feeling arose in its favor. The land was purchased within the estimate, and in the bill drawn by the undersigned for the Legislature for its improvement, he inserted a provision, in language the most stringent he could use, inforcing these promises. The Act says, "No plan for the laying out, regulation and government of said Park shall be adopted or undertaken by the Commissioners, of which the entire expenses when funded shall require for the payment of the annual interest thereon a greater sum than one hundred thousand dollars per annum." This *covenant with the people*, thus enforced by positive law, should be most religiously observed, and there is no security against its violation, except by the adoption of the contract system in the execution of the plan. We have, it is true, the estimates of the Architect-in-Chief that his plan can be executed within the limit, but there is no reason to suppose that this estimate will form any exception to the general experience that estimates for such works are not to be relied upon. The only course of safety and of prudence for the Board is to *rely solely upon facts* to be ascertained by the actual bids of contractors fully responsible to do the work. It is only in this way that the Board can surely prevent the lamentable mistake of abusing the confidence of the people, violating the law and offering to the public an unfinished Park after the appropriation is exhausted, and the limit of the Legislature has been passed.

The undersigned therefore recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the work for drainage, trenching and irrigation, the excavation and construction of ponds and lakes, and the construction of the Drive, Ride and Walk, and all other works upon the Park, unless otherwise specially ordered by the Board, be done by contract, and that the Architect-in-Chief report to this Board working plans, with specifications for each or such works.

Respectfully submitted,
JUNE 17, 1858. ROBERT J. DILLON.

JULY 23.—After several adjournments, the resolution of Mr. DILLON was put and lost:

AYES—Dillon, Belmont, and Field.

NOES—Russell, Gray, Strong, Elliott, Green, Butterworth and Hogg.

Police Intelligence.

RECITATION OF THE GREEK CLASSICS NOT ALLOWED IN THE STREETS.—The recently-attempted revival of the Greek tragedies at the Metropolitan Music Hall, in Broadway, was a dead failure. The cause of the failure must be attributed, we suppose, to the character of the translations. That the original text has power to move and excite is evinced by the following recital of facts: On Sunday evening four gentlemen, two of them members of the Class of '50 in Yale College, a third a graduate of Brown University, and the fourth a graduate of Union College, sat down to a friendly supper at the restaurant corner of Broadway and Thirteenth-street. The conversation turned very naturally upon College days, and the spicy College jokes that were told would read very racily in print, but their repetition is not pertinent to the point presently to be considered. The party was a very temperate party, and in this respect would be a model for convocations of College graduates—the only beverage used being lager bier. One of the gentlemen had a great admiration of the Greek poets, and delighted the others with a recital of a chorus from the "Prometheus" of Æschylus. The supper being ended, the party rose, and started down Broadway, and near the corner of Ninth-street the lover of Greek literature repeated two lines of the chorus previously recited, the recitation being a key tolerably loud, but not by any means sufficient to fill the Academy of Music. A policeman who was near at once said, in a coarse, premonitory voice, "Stop your noise, there." The chorus singer desisted, and the party turned into Ninth-street and walked towards Fourth-avenue, thinking no more of the matter. In the middle of the block the same individual repeated a line from the same Greek chorus, when he bethought himself of the reprimand of the policeman, and immediately subsided into silence. At the corner of Fourth-avenue the whole party were surprised by the abrupt appearance of the policeman and his sudden seizure of the chorus singer by the collar, followed by the ejaculation, "Now you have got to go with me to the station-house, and if you resist, I'll split your skull open." The officer flourished his club over the head of his prisoner in the manner of a man who meant what he said. The rest of the party remonstrated, but the only attention they received was a threat that their skulls should be similarly treated if they interfered. The Greek chorus singer was taken to the Fifteenth Ward Station house, a complaint of "drunk and disorderly" conduct entered against him, and he was immediately thrust into a cell, where he had to remain through the night. On Monday morning he was taken before Justice KELLY, when the officer, in preferring his complaint, stated that all four of the party "were drunk and yelling like wild Indians," but upon being asked to make his affidavit, moderated his statement to a belief that he "should think two of them had been drinking more than they ought to," and to the positive assertion that only one indulged in singing. The magistrate at once dismissed the complaint. The policemen who made the uncalled-for arrest and flourished his club about in the manner described was Officer Bull, of the Fifteenth Precinct. His conduct is to be made the subject of investigation before the Police Commissioners. His defence probably will be, that being an Irishman, he objected to the genuine Greek.

A NEW WAY TO BUY CARPETS.—A well-dressed man, apparently a Frenchman, called at the carpet store of Miller & Brothers, No. 377 Canal-street, on Tuesday, and purchased a carpet worth $47 93, giving in payment a check for that amount on the City Bank, signed Auguste Van Destiere. The carpet, in accordance with the directions which the man gave, was sent to No. 83 Greene-street. The check was duly presented at the City Bank and it was found that Mr. Van Destière had no account there; other checks with similar signatures had been presented there. Messrs. Miller & Brothers immediately sent to No. 83 Greene-street to recover their carpet, but both carpet and man were gone. Complaint was made at the Police Headquarters, and the detectives are searching for the confidence operator.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.—Thomas Brown, a negro, charged with subornation of perjury in Boston, was arrested in this city Tuesday, and is in custody awaiting a requisition from Boston for his delivery to the police of that city.

His wife, Catharine Brown *alias* Ashbel, a white woman, was arrested the same day, in this city. She is under an indictment for grand larceny in Boston. This woman was at one time supposed to be the one who was mysteriously murdered in Newburg two or three years ago. Her husband went to Newburg, viewed the body of the murdered female, and declared it was that of his wife. Brown subsequently found his wife in New-York, living with one Johnny McLaughlin, a mock auctioneer. The officers have been on the look-out for Catharine several days. Officer McCord, of the Lower Police Court, effected her arrest.

Charles Dayton *alias* Austin, a fugitive from Richmond County, S. I., was arrested by officer Roach, the same day. He is charged with swindling Joseph Swartz out of $70, by means of the patent safe game. He was apprehended on the corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street. He will be sent back to Richmond for trial.

DISORDERLY HOUSES.—Richard Ryer, of No. 13 Thomas street, was held to bail, Wednesday, in the sum of $500 before Justice WELSH for keeping a disorderly house. Seven girls who were found at his place were committed as witnesses against him. Charles Church, of No. 5 Thomas street, was held to bail in the same amount for a like offence, and three prostitutes from his house were committed as witnesses.

TWO MEN STABBED.—About 1 o'clock Tuesday morning, two men named Thomas Hill and Peter Haller, had a fight in Thirty-fifth-street, in the course of which Hill stabbed his adversary in the abdomen, inflicting a dangerous wound. A man named Droyer interfered in behalf of Haller, and was severely stabbed in the side by Hill. The latter was arrested, and the wounded men were taken care of.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A worthless woman, named Margaret Pierce, attempted to commit suicide, Tuesday night, by taking laudanum. She was tired of life, she said. She was not, however, permitted to destroy herself. It was ascertained that she had swallowed laudanum, the poison was extracted, and her life saved.

HELD TO BAIL.—Henry Moran, the policeman charged with assaulting and beating Samuel F. Hall and Benjamin F. Purdy, in Seventeenth street, some time since, has, after several examinations, been held to bail in the sum of $500 for each assault, to appear and answer to any indictment which the Grand Jury may find against him.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.—The following invitation has been forwarded to Mr. TOUCEY, the Secretary of the Navy:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1858.

To the Hon. Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy:

DEAR SIR: On behalf of the City of New-York I would earnestly invite you, if consistent with your public duties, to remain in the City until after the 1st of September, in order to join our citizens in the celebration of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. The distinguished part that the officers and crew of the noble ship *Niagara* took under your direction, in this great enterprise, makes your presence on the occasion referred to peculiarly desirable. You will thus afford to the people of this commercial metropolis an opportunity to recognize in a suitable manner their sense of the enlightened liberality of the President of the United States and his Cabinet in the timely aid afforded to the enterprise so auspiciously completed under his Administration.

Very truly yours,
JOHN CLANCY, Acting Mayor.

KILLED BY FALLING FROM A CART.—At 5½ o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, a man named FELIX MCANENY, fell from a coal cart which he was driving, in Fourth-street, between Avenues C and B, and was instantly killed. Officers NELSON and ALBIN conveyed him to his residence, No. 261 Fourteenth-street.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 25.

Before the Hon. Judge Clerke.

MANDAMUS.—An alternative mandamus was issued to-day to the Board of Supervisors, to show cause why they should not be compelled to insert the $300,000 asked for by the Commissioners of Records in the tax levy.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Absolute control over the disordered stomach and bowels is exercised by these unapproachable vegetable curatives. Their genial effect upon the system is akin to the miraculous. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]
CYRUS W. FIELD.—Imperial Photograph of CYRUS W. FIELD on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S Saloon.

[Advertisement.]
☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New York.

Brooklyn Items.

A MYSTERY—On Tuesday afternoon last, a Mr. LEYSTER, wagon maker, corner of Dock and Water streets, left Brooklyn to visit New-York, and has not since been seen by his friends. He was to have been married on the evening of that day to a worthy young lady in South Brooklyn, and at the hour appointed, the company assembled, but no bridegroom appeared. They waited in vain, until midnight, when they dispersed to their homes to ponder over the mysterious affair. The missing man is represented to be sober and industrious, and it is therefore generally believed that he has met with foul play. The last that was seen of him, his brother parted with him about 3 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, at the Catharine Ferry. He was then on his way to New-York to obtain a suit of clothes he had made for the wedding. He then stated that he should return in season to take tea at the residence of the bride's father. He had on his person considerable money and a gold watch. His good standing forbids the supposition that he has voluntarily absented himself, consequently the most fearful apprehensions for his safety are entertained.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—The Brooklyn Board of Health held an adjourned meeting yesterday. A large number of nuisances were reported and the usual order for abatement made. The farce of ordering the bone-boiling establishments to suspend operations was again gone through with. One of the Health Wardens reported three new establishments going up in one Ward. A resolution prohibiting the carrying on of such business within the city limits was adopted. For about the twentieth time a resolution was adopted directing the City Railroad Company to clear their gutters.

The Board, after ordering several bills to be paid, adjourned for one week.

A BALL BROKEN UP BY ROWDIES.—On Monday night a ball was given at "Adelphi" Hall, corner of Grand and Eleventh sts. Late in the evening a gang of rowdies burst into the place, beat the men and insulted the women. Several of the Sixth Precinct Police were on the ground, and in their attempt to quell the disturbance got roughly handled, and were eventually compelled to retreat. They obtained assistance and subsequently arrested ten of the rowdies, who were committed to answer.

ELECTION OF A FIRE COMMISSIONER.—A delegation of two from each Fire Company in the Western District met at Firemens' Hall, Tuesday evening, to fill a vacancy in the Board of Fire Commissioners caused by the resignation of O. G. COTTER. The candidates were JOHN F. BARNARD and BURDETT STRYKER. Mr. BARNARD received 34 of the 52 votes present, and was declared elected.

KINGS COUNTY TRUANT INSTITUTION.—On Tuesday night last some of the pupils in this Institution, being dissatisfied with the management of the new Superintendent, Mr. EPPES, resolved not to stand it any longer, and accordingly about twenty of them clambered over the miserable apology for a fence about the grounds, and left for parts unknown. They will all, doubtless, be arrested again.

WESTERN DISTRICT FIRE DEPARTMENT.—On Monday night last Mr. JOHN G. GUNNING was elected Secretary of the Western District Fire Department *vice* Mr. UNDERHILL, resigned.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 25.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s '90	90¾	150 Erie Railroad	17¾
5,000 do	90¾	100 do b60	17¾
1,000 Virginia 6s	92¼	350 do	17⅝
5,000 Mo. State 6s s60	84¼	150 do s10	17⅜
1,000 do	84⅜	50 do b30	17⅝
1,000 do	84⅝	255 Gal. & Chicago R R	83
19,000 do	84⅜	350 do b30	83
5,000 Cal. State 7s	86½	17 do	83⅛
2,000 City 6s '87	102	50 Mich. Cen. R. R. b60	58
1,000 do	102¼	100 do	57¾
1,000 N. Y. St. 5½s '61	103	50 Hudson Riv. R. R.	28¼
1,000 Mich So. S.F. bs.	68	393 Reading Railroad	48½
3,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. bs.	91	550 do	48⅜
20,000 La C. & Mil. L. G.		100 do	48¼
Bds s30	23¼	100 do s30	48
10,000 do	23¾	600 do b30	48¾
5,000 C. St. P. & F. D. L.		100 do	48⅛
Grant Bds	20⅝	100 do s10	48
5,000 L. E & W. 1st m. b.	68	50 Mich. S.&N. I. R R.	23¾
3,000 C. B & Q RR. 8 ⅌		100 do b7	23⅝
cent Bds	85	50 do b30	23⅝
55 Union Bank	111	200 do	23⅝
30 Merchants' Ex. Bk.	100	100 M. S &N. I. P'f Stk s60	44½
5 Metropolitan Bank	108	250 Cleve. & Tol. R.R.	34
25 Am. Exchange Bk.	106	700 do b60	34½
10 Cary Improve. Co.	5⅛	50 Ch. & R. I R. R. b60	72½
25 Pacific Mail S. Co.	88½	550 do	72¼
100 do	88¼	50 do b60	72¼
170 N. Y. Central R.	78¼	50 do s30	71⅞
900 do	78⅞	50 do b30	72¼
300 do b10	78⅞	50 do b60	72¼
400 do b30	78⅞	100 do s60	71¾
50 do b30	78¾	50 Mil. & Miss. R R.	16½
100 do s10	78¾	125 La C. & Mil. R. R.	4
380 do	78⅝	25 do	4½
300 do	78½		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	91	250 N. Y. C. R R.	78¼
1,000 Mo. State 6s	84½	130 Pac. M. Steam. Co.	88½
7,000 do	84½	50 Panama Railroad	114
500 Virginia 6s	93	100 M. S & N. I.R.R s60	23¼
1,600 L.C.& Mil.L.G.B	23¾	100 do b60	23½
8,000 do b30	24	50 do	23⅝
4,000 Goshen Br'ch bds	67½	25 Mich. Cen. RR	57⅝
50 Erie R. R. b30	17½	100 do	57⅛
200 do s60	17	100 do	57⅜
200 do	17½	100 do	57¼
100 Reading R. R. s30	47½	100 do s60	57
600 do	48	100 Ill. Cen. R. R. b60	76¾
1,800 do s60	47½	200 Gal. & Chi. R	82¾
50 Chi. & R. I. R. R	72	100 Clev. & Tol. RR.	37⅞
150 do	71⅞	20 do	34
100 do	71¾	200 do s60	33⅝
100 do s30	71½	50 Mil. & Miss. R R.	16¾
200 do b60	71¾		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000 California 7s	85	10 U. S. Fire Ins Co	128½
$2,000 T'wn of W'rloo 8s	33	25 Goodhue F. In. Co	82¾
$2,000 C., St P. & F. 8s	20	10 Commerc'l F. In. Co	109
$1,000 Memphis City 6s.	58	20 Lorillard F. Ins. Co.	120
$1,000 Milwau'e City 7s	52½	5 Market Fire Ins. Co.	121
30 Citizens' Bank	97½	40 Security F. In Co	103
10 Bank of Commerce.	92¾	10 Ætna Fire Ins. Co.	107¼
20 Marine Bank	90½	20 Humboldt F. Ins.Co.	90
5 Harmony F. Ins. Co.	82½	15 N. World F. In. Co.	93½

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25—P. M.

Aside from the activity which seems to be growing on the Stock Exchange, there is not much of interest to report to-day in Money affairs. The town is full of strangers from the South and West—merchants and pleasure-seekers—and as we near the Fall months, our own people are returning home. The passenger traffic on the leading railways is looking up in consequence, and the jobbers and grocers are doing a fair amount of trade, though without seeming to want any considerable facilities at Bank to conduct it. We have seldom known so quiet a time among the money-lenders. The Customs paid in to-day are $69,000. There was also an additional payment into the Sub Treasury on account of the late Loan, of $75,000.

The balances to the credit of the Government and its disbursing officers, at this point, stand, this afternoon, $13,730,985. The banking movement in the four principal cities of the country on the official reports this week, compares as follows with the previous week:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulat'n
New-York, Aug 21	$126,341,827	$89,159,341	$28,343,998	$7,486,306
Boston, Aug. 23	55,845,000	20,698,800	8,958,000	5,989,000
Philadelphia, Aug. 23	24,913,526	16,848,989	6,605,882	2,505,899
New-Orleans, Aug 14	12,882,216	14,895,522	10,912,875	6,820,599
Sub-Treas., N.Y., Aug 21	———	———	13,739,639	———
Total	$219,983,569	141,602,643	68 560 404	22,801,804
Previous week	$217,627,890	142,760,907	69,943,813	23,273,568

The business at the Stock Board increases in extent. The dealings to-day were large and quite spirited. Through the forenoon the movement of prices was rather against the *Bulls*, the somewhat sudden advance of yesterday not being fully supported. In the afternoon, the demand for Stocks was again better, and at the close the last quotations of Tuesday were reestablished on New-York Central and Erie, while Reading and the Western list were also tending to firmness. The sales through the day on contract were quite considerable, the *Bear* account putting out a large line in Reading at 47½, seller 60 days, and tendering 30@60 day contracts, with some freedom in Erie, Central and Rock Island. On the other hand, there was some realizing for cash on the part of the buyers of last and the early part of this, week the advance being from 1½@2 ⅌ cent on several of the active shares. The highest figure made for Central was 78⅞, the lowest 78¼ ⅌ cent., after which the stock was offered with less freedom and recovered to 78½@⅝ ⅌ cent. Erie opened at 17¾ cash, and left off with sales at 17¾, buyer 30 days, the cash quotation being about 17½. Rock Island lost the improvement of Tuesday, and closed 71⅞@72 ⅌ cent. Reading left off 48@48¼ ⅌ cent. Michigan Southern receded ⅜@½ ⅌ cent. from the top rates of yesterday on the principal transactions, and so did Toledo and Galena, though all were better at the close. Milwaukee and Mississippi advanced 1 ⅌ cent. The shares of the Panama Road and Pacific Mail Company continue in good investment demand at full rates—114 for Panama, 88½ for Pacific. There was an improved demand for Missouris, which sold at an advance of ½ ⅌ cent. on the previous rate. Mr. LITTLE offered the new Federal Stock at the close at 103¾ ⅌ cent. interest from January, although that price was refused by another holder early in the day for $100,000. The general market left off firm.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the New-York Central Railroad, for the month of July, 1858, compared with its earnings for the corresponding month of the previous year:

Years	Earnings.
1858	$474,353 18
1857	565,340 67
Decrease, July, 1858	$90,987 49

This result is almost identical with the previous estimates of the Directors and friends of the road at Albany. The decrease for May, June and July was reckoned at $250,000. It turns out $262,000. The resulting dividend fund on 1st August, after paying *all* expenses, including the extraordinary cost of the unfortunate accident at Utica, was reckoned upon this calculation at full one million of dollars. It is unofficially stated that the resulting net profit is $1,034,000—the dividend requiring only $959,782. This on the following gross traffic:

February	$408,225	May	$557,965
March	557,827	June	465,504
April	701,916	July	474,353
Total			$3,165,790

Taking the depressing influence of the crisis upon the traffic of the six months; the accident near Utica, and the competition against the Erie quarrel all into view, the Company never encountered such serious drawbacks in any half-year of its existence. And to have earned a dividend in the face of these, with the cash in hand to pay it, and without infringing upon the previous income account, redounds equally to the commanding position and capacity of the line and the economies of its administration.

Nothing new transpired about the Railway settlement, the preliminaries of which were agreed upon yesterday. Mr. CORNING, of the Central, has left town, and the Erie Board hold their regular weekly meeting on Thursday. A good disposition obtains, as far as we are advised, and one or two of the Western Railway men are acting as peace-makers with great practical sense and discretion. All four of the Eastern Trunk lines will probably be represented here by Saturday or Monday.

PITTSBURG BANKS, AUG. 23.

	Circulation.	Specie.	Loans.	Deposits.
B'k Pittsburg	$280,756	$572,426	$1,598,538	$805,417
Ex. Bank	461,175	228,736	1,369,524	442,535
M. & M. Bk.	165,995	110,139	856,205	209 618
Citizens' Bk.	110,180	27,059	577,584	99,109
Mech. Bank.	126,225	125,008	573,518	98,053
Iron City Bk.	128,085	99,643	481 091	161,255
Alleg. Bank.	180,310	73,610	497,398	70,592
Aug. 23	$1,452,751	$1,266,621	$5,953,828	$1,887,579
Aug. 16	$1,428,856	$1,257,921	$5,940,451	$1,818,613

ST. LOUIS BANKS, AUG. 21.

	Exchange.	Circulation.	Specie.
Merchants'	$385,642 59	$543,250	$452 379 06
St. Louis	179 544 56	182,250	149,432 44
Southern	211,962 39	183 880	286,739 62
Mechanics'	166,469 14	193,310	213 051 34
Exchange	132,128 47	168,465	144,572 94
State	619,554 93	611,470	780,669 41
Tot. Aug 21	$1,695,302 08	$1,882 625	$2,026,844 81
Total Aug. 14	$1,609,067	$1,932,160	$2,081,197

PHILADELPHIA BANKS—AUG. 23, 1858.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circula'n
Philadelphia	$3,482 500	$787,000	$1,752,000	$262,500
North America	2 885,722	756,489	1,944,433	242 570
Farm. & Mech.	4,197,968	1,206,773	3,460,298	434,745
Commercial	1,529,024	284,032	849,180	119,367
Mechanics'	1,613,555	773 826	1,301,102	163,968
N. Liberties	1,323,000	496 000	1,197,000	95,600
Southwark	930,706	247,556	766,122	88,370
Kensington	768,213	213,139	534,122	112,620
P. Township	758,578	172 291	580,692	72,935
Western	1,520,990	380,134	1,076,148	128,319
Man. & Mech.	1,069,150	217,745	628,455	116,205
Commerce	723,207	213,198	548,042	114,970
Girard	1,971,951	301,569	788,977	205 030
Tradesmen's	639 334	168,525	571,651	94 924
Consolidation	460 908	119,037	299,573	71,275
City	758 716	123,654	363,218	87,275
Commonwealth	347,704	144,916	237,967	96,735
Aug. 23	$24,918,626	$6,605,882	$16,848,989	$2,505,899
Aug. 16	24,829,767	6,875,520	16,929,656	2 522,540

WISCONSIN BANKS—AUGUST.

Names of Banks.	Stocks Deposited.	Circulation.	Present Value.
Arctic Bank	$183,000	$170,288 75	$150,200
Bank of Eau Claire	46,008	46,656 35	44,785
Bank of La Pointe	70,060	65,090 00	63,300
Bank of Manitowok	92,000	91,000 00	91,782
Bank of Moneka	82,200	76,462 00	75,000
Bank of North Am'ca.	78,109	79,312 00	77,280
Bank of Oconto	87,900	79,561 75	75,304
Chippewa Bank	62,500	93,555 00	50,000
Clark County Bank	207,240	193 695 00	179,970
Lumberman's Bank	343,400	311,830 00	299,985
Manitowoc Co Bank	42,600	40 913 50	41,598
Marathon Co Bank	65,000	62,115 00	60,000
Mercantile Bank	56,500	57,722 20	49,214
Northwestern Bank	75 000	66,821 25	59,960
Oakwood Bank	75,000	64,562 00	60,000
Oconto County Bank	160,500	102,782 00	100,000
Shawanaw Bank	100,141	107,840 80	99,900
State Security Bank	181 500	181,472 45	167,985
State Stock Bank	113,009	100,510 00	93,860
St. Croix River Bank	169,340	155,652 80	150,000
St. Croix Valley Bank	121,000	107,575 00	99 990
Tradesman's Bank	116,020	107,471 00	99,990
Wisconsin Valley B'k	114,000	100,406 00	94,395
Wisconsin Pinery B'k	34,000	31,556 25	29,588
Northern Wis Bank	84,000	74,032 50	71,280
Laborers' Bank	25,000	23,437 50	23,145
Total		$2,539,556 60	$2,408,571

Real Estate....TUESDAY, Aug. 24.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have just sold, at private sale, four lots of ground for RICHARD SANDS, Esq., on the north side of Seventy-sixth-street, 155 feet west of Fourth-avenue, at $1,050 per lot ($4,200.) Size of lots, 25x102 feet 2 inches each. Purchaser's name not given.

The following correspondence, between gentlemen not connected with this office, has been sent to us. It was not designed for publication, but we give both a hearing:

P. S.—Every time I read those articles in the TIMES relating to operations in Real Estate, I am the more convinced of the inappropriateness of the idea—that, particularly, of mentioning names; and then the prices mentioned only mislead rather than convey any tangible idea in trade. When a man owning similar lots refuses to sell for cash for less, the complaints of not advertising differently in foreclosure cases is equally futile. The mortgagee is not going to spend either his money or time in doing that which he has no interest in; but the mortgager, whose interest it is, can make the sale just as public as he pleases and in any manner. Then, the idea that property is selling so freely, for just the amount of the mortgage, will tend to make lenders more cautious. They don't stop to inquire *what kind* of property it is that is selling. Please be cautious that my name does not get in again. Yours, truly.

The gentleman to whom the above "P. S." was addressed, replied as follows:

As to the part of your letter relating to advertising sales of Real Estate, I entirely disagree. You first state that the mentioning of names is calculated to mislead. I think it gives a tone to the report that cannot be disputed; for if any person has any doubt of the genuineness of the sale, let him seek out the buyer or seller and inquire for himself. But I believe names are not published if parties request them not to be. As to prices being mentioned, why not? If they are absolute sales, as all published in the TIMES are, why not state these sales as well as Stocks sold at the Board of Brokers, or anything else sold from day to day? You say sometimes the sales may be somewhat in trade. A trade is not a sale, and the Reporter of the TIMES does not, has not, and never will publish a trade in Real Estate as a cash sale. If he does mention a trade, it will be so published. In regard to foreclosure sales, I think the article in the TIMES of last week on the subject, shows up sufficiently the outrageous manner in which foreclosure suits are advertised and conducted generally, and the miserable system should be at once broken up; and I, for one, am glad that there is one man bold enough to undertake it. Again, you think the publication of these foreclosure suits (or showing up, I should say,) will tend to make lenders cautious. Not so, I take it. If the sales were published in the largest circulated journals, and advertised correctly, there would be more competition at the sale, and then, too, people would have time, before the sale, to look at the property, and not go to the sale and buy a "pig in the poke." No lender of money, but a Shylock, expects to buy the property loaned upon. W. H. R.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25.

There is but little property sold at auction just now, but there is considerable sold at private sale for this season of the year.

E. H. LUDLOW, auctioneer, sold, by order of Court, on the 24th inst., in the case of JAMES WATT *vs.* THOMAS WATT and others: One gore lot, 8 feet 6 inches on One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, running southerly along Kingsbridge Road to a point, sold for $90; one gore lot adjoining, 25 feet front on One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, 99 feet 11 inches deep on one line, about the same depth on the other line, with frontage on Kingsbridge Road of 50 feet, at $190; one gore in the rear of the first-mentioned gore, fronting on Kingsbridge Road, at $140; three small gores adjoining, no frontage, at an average of $40; three gore lots on east side of Eighth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-third and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth streets, with frontage on Eighth-avenue of 71 feet 5 inches, 100 feet deep on north line, and running to a point at right angles to Eighth-avenue, sold for $800—WARREN BRADY purchaser. One lot, north side One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, 225 feet east of Eighth avenue, 25x99 feet 11 inches, sold at $185; one Gore, corner Kingsbridge Road and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, 12 feet on the street, with frontage on said Road of about 60 feet, at $105; one lot, on south side One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, 225 feet west of Eighth avenue, 25x99 feet 11 inches, at $205; four adjoining, same size, $210 each; one Gore adjoining, 23 feet front on the street, of frontage about 160 feet on Kingsbridge Road, running to a point, at $300; and one Gore, north side One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street, 17 feet front on street, running along said Road about 55 feet, 99 feet 11 inches in depth on east line, 25 feet on the rear, at $140.

Same auctioneer sold, on 25th inst., by order of Court, in the case of F. B. CUTTING and others *vs.* CALEB F. LINDSLEY and others, a lot of land, 20x98 feet 9 inches, on the north side of Forty-second-street, 200 feet east of Tenth-avenue, purchased by plaintiff, at $4,000. There is a four-story brick tenement on the premises.

Finance and Business in Boston.

From the Boston Post, Aug. 24.

Dullness rules the hour, in money matters. Call-loans have been made within a few days, at 3@4 ⅌ cent., and anything "prime" is readily taken, almost anywhere, at 5@5½ ⅌ cent. on three or four months. On Saturday the banks held about *eight and a quarter* millions of specie. Boston continues largely in debt to New-York, and has recently lost some coin in partial liquidation of balances. Sterling Exchange closed dull, 9¾ being the *maximum* retail price. Yesterday the Bank of Mutual Redemption went into operation. Not much has been said about it, of late, in State-street, but, as far as can be gathered, the present plan of the country banks in its favor is to keep two redemption accounts—one at the Suffolk, and one at the new Bank. In this way the two redeeming agents will move peaceably along, side by side, until time has shown the popularity and ability of the Mutual Redemption Bank. And, in fact, for the present, it would seem as if the new concern must be essentially like any other city Bank, paying the Suffolk for the bills redeemed by the latter, issued by the Banks keeping their deposit accounts with the Bank of Mutual Redemption. The Suffolk has not yet been notified, as we were informed a few days since, of the withdrawal of a single redemption-account. Under the present circumstances, we can conceive of no good reason for keeping the new Bank from the Clearing-House. It can get along, well enough, to be sure, without being obliged to settle with its neighbors in that particularly uncomfortable apartment over the Bank of North America, at a certain hour, by the sound of a dinner-bell; but the clearing-system is a convenient one, and for the comfort of its neighbors, if not from any particular regard to the Bank of Mutual Redemption itself, it might be as well to admit the latter to full communion in the church of the associated banks. The concern is beyond question, pecuniarily, and as to its plan of redemption, the associated banks can scarcely be held to patronize it, because they give the new bank a chance to collect its assets and pay its debts in the most easy and fashionable manner.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 25—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet and demand limited; buyers holding back in anticipation of lower prices; supply better; sales 600 bbls. at $5 50@$5 70 for good to choice Extras; $5 75@$6 for double Extras. WHEAT dull, and 3c @4c. lower; sales 15,000 bushels Red Ohio at $1 19@$1 20; Chicago Spring held at 90c. CORN dull and easier; sales 6,500 bushels at 72c. OATS quiet and nominal at 48c. WHISKY dull; buyers offer 24c. Canal FREIGHTS unchanged. *Lake Imports for the last 24 hours*—10,188 bbls. Flour, 7,510 bushels Wheat, 8,442 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,075 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, and 9,900 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 25.

COTTON easier, but not quotably lower; sales to-day, 400 bales. FLOUR closed with an advancing tendency; sales Superfine, at $5 12½. STERLING EXCHANGE, 8¾ ⅌ cent. EXCHANGE on New York, at sixty days 1½ ⅌ cent., and at sight ⅜ ⅌ cent. discount.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug 25—6 P. M.

FLOUR scarce and dull: prices unchanged; receipts light. GRAIN quiet, with small sales; Milwaukie Club Wheat at $1 06. CORN quite heavy; sales of prime sound at 80c.@81c. Railroad lots fetch 75c.@80c., for unsound to sound.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 25—6 P. M.

FLOUR a declining tendency. Sales 1,100 bbls. at $4 85@$5 for good Superfine, and $5 10@$5 25 for Extra. WHISKY declined ½c. Sales 1,000 bbls. at 22c. WHEAT in fair demand at 99½c. for Red and $1 12 for White. MESS PORK $16 25.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Aug. 25—6 P. M.

FLOUR in good demand and steady. WHEAT without material change, and demand light. Sales 3,000 bushels Red Toledo at $1 22. CORN steady. Sales 8,000 bushels Toledo at 74c. FREIGHTS dull. Flour, 27c.; Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7½c, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—1,300 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 25.

FLOUR buoyant, with an advancing tendency. WHEAT steady. CORN in active demand, but scarce; Yellow, 90c.@92c. WHISKY dull at 28c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 25.

FLOUR steady; Howard-street and Ohio, $5 62; City Mills, $5 50. CORN, Yellow, unchanged, White improved; sales at 80c.@83c. WHISKY dull at 26c.@26½c. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 24.

COTTON firm; sales to-day 600 bales; receipts of three days 1,400 bales; the total amount of new received at this port to date is 1,350 bales, against 13 bales at same time last year. LARD in bbls. has advanced ¼c., and is selling at 11¾c.; do. in kegs, 13¼c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—*Wednesday*—*First Board*—$1,000 Pennsylvania Coup. 5s. 95; $600 City 6s, 97½; $2,000 do. P. R. P., 98¼; $500 do., new, 102; $1,000 Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st Mort. Scrip on, 71; $700 Schuylkill Nav 6s, '82, 62½; $1,000 N. Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 59¾; $11,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '86 70; $1,000 Allegany Company 6s, Conrel, 51; $4,000 Catawissa Railroad 7s, 41½; 20 Pennsylvania Railroad, 42¾; 24 do., 42⅞; 2 do., 43; 6 Girard Life and Trust, 27; 6 Minehill Railroad, 52; 50 Reading Railroad, 24¼; 58 Little Schuylkill Railroad, 26½; 10 Union Bank, Tenn., 100½; 56 Girard Bank, 11¼; 35 Planters' Bank, Tenn., 100; 16 Philadelphia Bank, 112½.

Closing Prices—Philadelphia 6s, 97¾@98; Philadelphia 6s, Railroad, 97¾@98¼; Philadelphia 6s New, 101½@102; Pennsylvania 5s, 89¾@90; Reading Railroad, 24@24¼; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 80@81; Reading Railroad, mortgage 6s, '44, 90; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '86, 70@70½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 42⅞@43; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage 6s, 99@100; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, 88¾@89; Morris Canal Consolidated, 43@45; Morris Canal Preferred, dividend off, 99¾@100; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 62½@63; Schuylkill Improvement 6s, 66@66½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 8¾@9½; Schuylkill Navigation Pref., 16½@17; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 10¾@11¼; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mortgage, 70@71; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d mort., 49@50; Long Island, 12@12¼; Girard Bank 11½@11¾; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 48½@49; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 8¾@9; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 59¾@60; New Creek, ¾@½; Catawissa Railroad, 6¾@7; Lehigh Zinc, 1@1½.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 1
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 1
Ariel	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 4
Alps	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 8
Edinburgh	New-York	Glasgow	Sept. 8
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
North Star	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 11
New-York	New-York	Bremen	Sept. 11
FROM EUROPE.			
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 11
Edinburg	Glasgow	New-York	Aug. 14
New-York	Bremen	New-York	Aug. 14
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 14
Alps	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 14
Edinburg	Glasgow	New-York	Aug. 14
North Star	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 17
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Aug 18
Borussia	Southampton	New York	Aug. 18
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 21
Propeller	Galway	Boston	Aug. 21
Indian Empire	Galway	New York	Aug 24
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 25
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Aug 28
Bremen	Bremen	New-York	Aug. 28
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 1
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 1
Austria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 1

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—P. C. Magin, Peter Doyle, Augustus Blauvelt, Joseph R. Rennie, J. B. Cunningham, Dr. Sands and lady, Miss Bell, John S. Hodge, Mrs. Adams and child, Dr. J. W. Bell, Miss Lucy J. Clark, Mr. Tolb. E. Mason, Miss Cawline, P. Smith, Johnson Parker, M. Weddell, James Riley, Miss H. Schoonfield, H. Subbitt, R. M. Green, C. H. Fay, Henry Will, Miss O. P. Mason, John Webber, W. B. Fugett, George Johnson, T. E. Keely, M. James, 5 seamen for ship Uncle Joe, 6 for ship Corinthian, and 11 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Mechanic, from Trinidad de Cuba—Mr. Henry Siron.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 21 | Sun sets..... 6 43 | Moon rises..... 7 34

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 37 | Gov Island. 9 26 | Hell Gate..... 10 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug 25

Cleared.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, H. Ludlam.

Steamers Westernport, Berry, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Artisan, Cundiff, Baltimore, ———; Ironsides, Vandeveer, Philadelphia, ———.

Ship Margaret Tyson, Morrison, San Francisco, Tapsan & Starbuck.

Barks Mary Adelia, Kelly, Bahama Island, master; J. & R. Young, Scott, Glasgow, Boyd & Hincken; Milton, Bradford, Galveston, Wakeman, Dimon & Co; Pathfinder, Sleeper, Rosario, Snow & Burgess; Elida, (Ham.,) Jachtmann, Hamburg, F. Karck; C. R. Sutill, Scandella, Barcelona, Sutill & Augustina.

Brigs Charles Edward, Hassell, Elizabethport, Nesmith & Sons; Arcturus, Howard, Halifax, D. R. De Wolff; S. T. Norcross, Reed, Salem, Metcalf & Duncan.

Schooners S. B. Bailey, Whislow, Philadelphia, James Hand; Samuel Eddy, Batten, Charleston, Dollner & Potter; G. R. Dixon, Swain, Wilmington, N. C., Dollner & Potter; John A. Stanley, Jackson, Franklin, McCready, Mott & Co.; Louisa, Bearse, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; J. S. Bowman, Carr, St. John, N. B., W. Onatavia & Co.; New York, Goodsell, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Everglade, Putnam, Elizabethport, Brett, Son & Co.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, ———.

Arrived.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Albany, Kenney, Sag Harbor, with mdse. and passengers to E. H. Rockwell.

Ship Esther G. Barney, Barney, Liverpool July 7, with salt to S. Thompson & Nephew—vessel to R. Post.

Ship R. Robinson, Robinson, Liverpool July 21, with mdse. and 156 passengers to Snow & Burgess. Had one birth on the passage.

Bark Naramissic, Carr, Rio Janeiro July 8, with coffee to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Cesar, (Belg.,) Candell, Rio Janeiro July 8, with coffee to Robert & Williams.

Brig Tavernier, (of Key West,) Holston, Key West Aug. 5, with cotton, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brig Advance, Eaton, Addison 10 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbott & Co.

Brig S. T. Norcross, Reed, Rondout, for Salem.

Schr. Charles Henry, Baker, Boston 3 ds., with corn to Lane & Mangam.

Schr. Hannah Martin, (of Lavacca, Texas,) Pennington, Jacksonville, E. F., 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Helen Mar, Tooker, Alexandria 5 ds., with coal to W. Borden.

Schr. Harriet Ryan, Harmon, Edenton, N. C., 4 ds., with corn to Sawyer & Whedbee.

Schr. Bay State, Sherwood, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Dolphin, Ingalls, Machias 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Mayhew.

Schr. Gipsy, (Br.,) Waycott, St. George, N. B., 8 ds., with lath to Jed. Frye.

Schr. E. H. Nash, Eaton, Cherryfield 10 ds., with lumber to order.

Schr. Star, Ottingham, Virginia 3 ds., with potatoes.

Schr. Hume, Phinney, Sandwich, Mass., in ballast.

Schr. Notus, Weeks, Derby, Conn., in ballast.

Schr. Nicanor, Parker, Elizabeth City, for Beverly.

Schr. Nile, ———, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

ARRIVED AT LOWER QUARANTINE.

Brig Mechanic, (of Harpswell,) Haven, Trinidad de Cuba 22 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Empire, (of Boston,) Blachford, Ponce 18 ds., with sugar to Sturges & Co.

Brig Castilian, (of Harpswell,) Warwick, Sagua 15 ds., with sugar, &c., to Walsh, Carver & Chase. The U. S. brig Dolphin arr. 10th, from Cardenas. Aug. 4, Daniel Roberts, a seaman, died in port.

Brig B. T. Nash, (of Boston,) Look (late White, who died in port,) Cienfuegos July 28, with sugar, &c., to master.

BELOW—Brig Handy King, from Havana.

SAILED—Steamships Great Britain, Gray, Liverpool; Roanoke, Skinner, Richmond.

WIND—Sunrise, from northward; sunset, light from S. S. E.

Memoranda.

ARICHAT, C. B., Aug. 18.—The brigantine Howard, of Bath, Capt. Magune, from Wareham, in ballast, bound to Pictou, was stranded on the southern end of Point Micheneaux, on the 16th inst. The vessel has been condemned, and hull advertised for sale; materials are saved. The H. was built at Damariscotta, Me., in 1854, was 207 tons, owned in Bath, and valued at $4,500.—(By letter to Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 25—Arr. ships Osborn Howes, Kelly, Callao; Martha A. Knott, Jordan, Havana; bark Wyandotte, Burns, Matanzas; brigs Randolph, Lufkin, Glasgow; Fannie, Boyd, Matanzas; Bird of the Wave, Adams, Jacmel.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25—The schr. Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia, Robinson, from Alexandria for Bridgeton, N. J., sprung a leak off Magothy River, to-day. Captain and crew rescued, and brought to this port.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 24—Arr. bark Davis, from Philadelphia. 25th, arr. ship Clifton, from New-York.

Notice to Mariners.

FIXED LIGHT ON BILLINGSGATE ISLAND, CAPE COD, MASS.

Notice is hereby given that Billingsgate Island Lighthouse, situated on the north side of the entrance of Wellfleet harbor, Mass., has been rebuilt, and will be lighted for the first time at sunset, on Wednesday, the first day of September next, and will be kept burning during that night, and every night thereafter, from sunset to sunrise. The tower is 30 feet high, and the focal plane is 40 feet above the level of the sea, and should be seen in ordinary states of the atmosphere 12 nautical miles. The position of the Lighthouse, as given by the Coast Survey, is: Latitude 41 52 22 N.; longitude 70 03 55 W. The stake light now shown on the island will be discontinued from 1st September next. By order of the Lighthouse Board,

W. B. FRANKLIN, Engineer Secretary.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, Aug. 11, 1858.

LIGHT AT RIO DE LA HACHA.

Information has been received at this office, that a harbor light has been established at the city of La Hacha, on the river of that name, in the province of Santa Martha, coast of New Grenada, West Indies. The light is a fixed light, placed at an elevation of 69 English feet above the level of the sea at high water, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of about 6 miles. It is shown from the tower of the church of La Hacha, in latitude 11 33 47 N.; longitude 72 59 16 W. of Greenwich. The small fixed light at the pier of La Guayra, the port of Caracas, on the coast of Venezuela, is no longer exhibited. By order of the Lighthouse Board.

THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, Aug 4, 1858.

Foreign Ports.

At Trinidad de Cuba, Aug. 3, bark Pentucket, Layton; brigs George Stockman, Booth, and Lilly Mills, of Portland—all ldg. for New-York.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH, A MODerate-sized house, between 10th and 40th sts. and 4th and 7th avs. Would also take a part of the furniture if good. Address W. H. S., Box No. 171 *Times* Office, stating location and price.